

Unconditional Talks

Eritrean Guerrillas Make Peace Offer to Ethiopia

BEIRUT, June 29 (UPI) — Eritrean guerrilla forces today offered unconditional peace talks to end their 17-year war for Ethiopia's strategic northeast province.

Although warning that they still were ready to fight if Ethiopia did not accept the peace offer, the two main Eritrean guerrilla groups said for the first time that they were ready "for negotiations without preconditions by either side." The

statement was distributed at a news conference in Beirut.

Arab diplomats said that the announcement by leaders of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Revolutionary Council and the Eritrean Popular Liberation Front — also signaling the formation of a "joint political command" — was the result of mediation by Moscow, Cuba, Southern Yemen and Palestinian leaders.

Both the Eritreans and Addis Ababa have close ties with the Kremlin, which has poured millions of dollars worth of arms into Ethiopia in the last year.

The guerrillas' peace offer was hammered out at a June 21 meeting in Southern Yemen, the groups' leaders said, and followed a visit to Moscow by ELF-RC chief Ahmed Nasser earlier in the month.

Denying recent press reports, EPLF leader Ramadan Ahmed Nur said that despite Moscow's ties with Ethiopian strongman Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, neither Soviet nor Cuban forces were involved in the fighting in Eritrea.

"Further escalation does not serve the interests of either side," Mr. Nasser said. "We want to tell the world we are not warmongers and are ready for peace if the other side reciprocates."

But Mr. Nur, EPLF chief, added, "If they [the Ethiopians] try to exercise violence, we are ready for violence." An apparent reference to what the guerrillas say is a mounting Ethiopian air and ground offensive in the province.

Arab diplomats close to the Eritreans said it was understood that Addis Ababa had agreed in principle to negotiations and that the talks on "the form of eventual Eritrean self-determination" could begin sometime next month.

The diplomats said that the ELF-RC, the largest guerrilla group, had agreed to the negotiating option after secret contacts between the EPLF and Addis Ababa in the last year. The EPLF had paved the way for negotiations, they said, by dropping earlier demands for immediate independence for Eritrea in favor of "eventual self-determination."

Los Angeles Times

Report Names Carter Adviser On the Mideast

WASHINGTON, June 29 (WP) — Edward Sanders, a Los Angeles attorney and Jewish leader, will be named to a newly created post as adviser to President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on Mideast policy and the Jewish community, it was learned yesterday.

Mr. Sanders, 56, was president of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee until September, 1976, when he resigned to work for the Carter presidential campaign, seeking to build support among Jewish groups around the country. Since December he has been an unpaid consultant to the White House on Jewish attitudes toward Mideast policy.

His appointment, expected to be announced in a few weeks, follows the resignation in March of Mark Siegel, a White House staffer who was political liaison to Jewish organizations and quit to protest over administration Mideast policies. But White House sources said that Mr. Sanders would operate on a higher level and have broader authority than Mr. Siegel did.

It is not known whether Mr. Sanders will be officially assigned to the State Department or the White House. "He will have one foot in both camps," a high-level source said.

UN Study Finds Birthrate Starts to Slow in World

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 29 (NYT) — The United Nations, in a guardedly optimistic report on world population trends, has concluded that the rate of growth is "starting to slow down."

"There are clear signs of a decline in fertility," Raphael Salas, executive director of the UN Fund for Population Activities, reported, on the basis of information from more than 70 countries.

"Since the 1960s, birthrates have fallen by approximately 15 percent in some three to four dozen countries," Mr. Salas said. These countries had roughly half of the population of the developing world.

In China, analysts estimated the decline in the birthrate in the last two decades at about 20 percent. The report said that if true, this would indicate "a major transfor-

mation of fertility patterns" in the world's most populous nation. It said that UN data pointed to a decline in fertility of 10 percent in India and 10 percent to 15 percent in Indonesia in the last decade.

Growth Continues

In Latin America, recent indications suggested that traditionally high fertility rates had been reversed in Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guyana and Mexico.

However, Mr. Salas cautioned that the world must still expect a big increase in population. He predicted that world population would rise from the present 4 billion to at least 5.8 billion by the year 2000, and that increases in some countries with limited resources would have "awesome" consequences.

Only 8 of 144 countries surveyed by the United Nations restrict access to modern birth control methods in any way, Mr. Salas said in the annual report, prepared for a meeting in Geneva of the governing council of the UN Development Program. In some countries contraceptives cannot be sold. In a few, including Saudi Arabia, mere possession of contraceptives is an offense.

The study does not name the eight countries, but officials said that besides Saudi Arabia, those restricting access to birth control measures were Burma, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Laos, Malawi and Syria.

In the others, the report said, the United Nations was able to provide funds for programs, many of them carried out by the International Planned Parenthood Federation or local agencies.

Lisbon Aide in London

LONDON, June 29 (UPI) — Portuguese Foreign Minister Vitor S. Machado arrived today for talks with the British government, centered on Portugal's application for membership in the European Economic Community and the planned visit to Britain of President Antonio Ramalho Eanes in November.



WIDE INTEREST — Daughter Amy Carter is all eyes, ears and yawns as President Carter speaks at the White House Rose Garden Wednesday. The president was outlining the U.S. role in the International Year of the Child 1979. Next to Amy is mother Rosalynn Carter.

Rightists Warn of 'Extermination Plot'

Lebanese Hint Syria Killed 36 Catholics

BEIRUT, June 29 (AP) — The leader of one of Lebanon's largest Christian factions implied that Syria was responsible for the massacre of 36 Catholics in Eastern Lebanon. Another Christian leader warned of a "plot to exterminate Lebanese Christians."

Former President Camille Chamoun, whose National Liberal Party is the second-largest Christian group in Lebanon, said that "non-Lebanese and oocivilian plainclothesmen" raided four Christian villages in the Bekaa Valley 60 miles east of Beirut Tuesday night, dragged 38 men from their homes and pulled out under tank cover.

"Shortly after midday, the bodies of 36 detainees were found to a nearby forest," Mr. Chamoun reported. "They were all machine-gunned and the corpses bore the scars of severe physical torture. He said the two other were missing."

Phalangists Killed

Informed sources said that all 13 members of the Phalangist Party, a largest Christian faction, suspected of taking part in the attack, were killed. Former President Elias Sarris, a Phalangist leader, said that the party was "liquidated."

Invasion Denied

(Continued from Page 1)

trigger Phnom Penh's deep fear of alleged Vietnamese ambitions to take over all of Indochina. Analysts here, while noting the reports of new movements by veterans of the war against South Vietnam, said they were doubtful the Vietnamese would go very far during the rainy season and at a time of great tension on its northern border with China.

In Washington, the Voice of America report yesterday, quoting U.S. officials as saying that as many as 80,000 Vietnamese troops were involved in an offensive in Cambodia, brought a quick rebuff from the State Department and an equally sharp defense from VOA's director.

"We are confident of our facts and our sources and we never claimed to speak for the government of the United States," said VOA Director Peter Strauss. "We are satisfied with our oews and its objectivity."

Hanoi Assaults Peking

HONG KONG, June 29 (UPI) — Hanoi accused Peking today of deepening the rift in relations between the two Communist neighbors by sending ships to evacuate Chinese nationals from Vietnam, the Vietnam News Agency reported. The charges were made in Hanoi's Communist Party daily, Nhan Dan.

Ethiopia Reports Slaying Attempts

NAIROBI, June 29 (UPI) — Addis Ababa radio said today that would-be assassins had tried to kill Ethiopian ruler Mengistu Haile Mariam nine times since September.

It said that the first four attempts took place in September, and three of the persons involved were recruits of the Eritrean Liberation Front.

12 Dutch Travelers Fly Charter To U.S. for Less Than 50 Cents

AMSTERDAM, June 29 (AP) — Twelve Dutch passengers flew from here yesterday for less than a half dollar each on charter flights to the United States, a travel agency said.

The travelers boarded flights to Detroit and Chicago. The agency said it offered the fare of one guilder (about 45 cents), to passengers willing to fill up empty seats on its charter flights.

Tuesday, the Gafu Co. of Amsterdam sold one-guilder rights to 48 persons, who left for New York, Los Angeles and San Francisco. A company spokesman said the offer would be "until Aug. 1."

spokesman for the Dutch Civil Aviation Board said Dutch airlines have given travel organizations permission to set whatever price they like for unused seats on partially filled charter flights, so long as no more than 10 percent of an aircraft's seating capacity is involved. The experiment will last until Sept. 15.

The one-guilder passengers waited for hours at the airport before being allocated space on an outgoing aircraft. "They don't mind too much where they go in the States as long as they get there for one guilder," a company spokesman said. "The one guilder also covers their meals on board," he added.

Spain Called a Bargain

LONDON, June 29 (UPI) — Despite a 25 percent inflation rate Spain is still the best bet for a vacation, a survey by Lloyd's Bank reported yesterday.

A dinner of steak and french fried potatoes in Spain cost just \$1.20, in Greece \$4.84, in Italy \$4.19, and in Portugal \$2.52. In the South of France the same meal cost \$4.97, in New York \$6.80, and in London \$5.32, the survey showed.

Carter Aides Push Repeal Of Turkey Weapons Ban

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, June 29 (WP) — The Carter administration continued its congressional lobbying yesterday for lifting the arms embargo on Turkey as top civilian and military leaders made the case before a generally sympathetic Senate Armed Services Committee.

Only Sen. John Culver, D-Iowa, expressed skepticism about the need for Turkey to receive more U.S. weapons than it already has been getting under the relief features of the embargo imposed in 1975.

After Defense Secretary Harold Brown said that Turkey has gotten \$425 million in the last three years and two months, despite the embargo, Sen. Culver questioned whether it would be in the national interests of either the United States or Turkey to provide anymore weaponry. "What kind of wish list are we confronting?" he asked.

Sen. Culver also noted that during the embargo, Turkey had received \$30 million in U.S. arms from a NATO purchasing agency

called NAMSA, for North Atlantic Military Supply Agency.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Mr. Brown said that the Carter administration, after learning last year about the NAMSA purchases for Turkey, charged that amount against the limit of \$175 million a year for Turkish arms purchases allowed under the embargo.

Gen. Alexander Haig, the NATO commander, said under questioning by Sen. Culver that he "was not aware of" NAMSA's purchasing for Turkey. Later he warned that if the arms embargo is not lifted Turkey might by late summer eject the rest of the U.S. forces to that country.

Gen. David Jones, newly named chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told the committee that if more arms are not sold to Turkey its forces will deteriorate. "The implications of such a posture would be grave," Gen. Jones said. "not only for Turkey, but for Greece, NATO and the U.S."

Soviet Jew Gets Exile Sentence

MOSCOW, June 29 (AP) — Jewish activist Joseph Begun has been sentenced to three years of internal exile for passport law violations, his wife said today.

Word of the sentence followed Mr. Begun's one-day trial yesterday, at which — according to his wife, Alla — he appeared weak after a 40-day hunger strike.

Mr. Begun, 46, was arrested May 17 outside the Moscow courtroom where rights activist Yuri Orlov was on trial. Mr. Begun has been seeking to emigrate to Israel for the last seven years.

Secret Negotiations With U.S.

S. Africa May Sign A-Treaty

By Milton R. Benjamin

WASHINGTON, June 29 (WP) — The United States and South Africa are engaged in intensive negotiations that the Carter Administration hopes will result in South Africa's agreement — perhaps by the end of the week — to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

U.S. Ambassador Gerard Smith, the administration's top negotiator of nuclear agreements, arrived in Pretoria Sunday to open secret talks with South African leaders. His presence in South Africa became known yesterday.

South African agreement to sign the treaty — which formally commits states without nuclear weapons not to build them, and to accept mandatory international safeguards on all their peaceful nuclear facilities — would represent a dramatic triumph for nonproliferation efforts.

The Carter administration has been particularly anxious to persuade South Africa to sign the treaty in view of the highly publicized scare last August over indications that South Africa might be preparing to test a nuclear weapon.

Intention Denied

South Africa denied any intention of producing or testing nuclear devices, but most experts believe that South Africa has the ability to build them — if it has not already done so.

Neither U.S. nor South African officials would provide any details of the negotiations now underway. But informed sources said Mr. Smith was trying to work out an arrangement under which South Africa would promise to sign the treaty to return for U.S. agreement to provide nuclear fuel for South Africa's research and power reactors.

While some sources suggested that a final agreement might not be concluded this week, they noted that the administration's decision to send Mr. Smith — who negotiated the first strategic-arms-limitation treaty with the Soviet Union — attested to the advanced state of the talks.

Officials also observed that the United States has some leverage in this affair. The Carter Administration has been stalling ever since it took office on supplying a shipment of 57 pounds of highly enriched weapons-grade uranium that South Africa needs for its Safar 1 nuclear-research reactor at Pelindaba.

Power-Plant Fuel

South Africa has also been informed that U.S. firms will not be allowed to provide the slightly enriched uranium hexafluoride needed to operate two nuclear power plants now under construction outside Cape Town unless Pretoria signs the treaty.

South African Prime Minister John Vorster has repeatedly stated that his country is only interested "in the peaceful applications of nuclear power," and officials have also stressed that South Africa does not object to the principle of non-proliferation.

Both South Africa's objections to the treaty — and the concern in the United States and other countries over South Africa's nuclear program — have centered on South Africa's secret uranium-enrichment plant at Pelindaba.

The small experimental plant, which was completed in 1976, is

presently capable of enriching small amounts of uranium using a new process South Africa developed.

Not Inspected

The facility is currently not subject to international safeguards or inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency. While it is not known whether weapons-grade uranium can be — or is being — produced at Pelindaba at present, South Africa earlier this year announced plans to convert it into a plant capable of producing enriched uranium in commercial quantities.

The United States wants to see the Pelindaba enrichment plant placed under "full-scope" safeguards that would allow South Africa to produce enriched uranium for power plants, but prevent production of weapons-grade uranium. On the other hand, expresses concern that its "unique" process may be stolen.

Desai Fires 2 Ministers; Both Criticized Policies

NEW DELHI, June 29 (UPI) — Prime Minister Morarji Desai today fired two top Cabinet ministers including Charan Singh, the second-most powerful man in the government, Information Minister Lal Krishna Advani said.

Mr. Singh, the home minister, and Raj Narain, the health minister, were unanimously voted out at an emergency session of the Cabinet, Mr. Advani said. He refused to give reasons for the dismissals.

Neither Mr. Singh nor Mr. Narain was at the Cabinet meeting. Mr. Singh is recovering from a heart attack at the Surajkund health resort, 20 miles from New Delhi, and Mr. Narain flew to Patna, capital of the eastern state of Bihar, ignoring Mr. Desai's order to attend the Cabinet meeting.

Charged Delay

The Cabinet asked for Mr. Singh's resignation because he called for the "immediate arrest" of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for crimes she allegedly committed during her emergency rule, political sources said. Mr. Singh had accused Mr. Desai indirectly of delaying action against Mrs. Gandhi.

"Many people think that we in

the government are a pack of impatient people who cannot govern the country," he said. Mr. Desai said that Mrs. Gandhi will be tried for alleged misuse of power during the 21 months of emergency rule that ended with Mr. Desai's Janata Party victory in March last year.

Cabinet sources said that Mr. Singh's statement prompted Mr. Desai to call an emergency session of the Cabinet, where he demanded "stern action" against the minister.

Defied Rally Ban

The Cabinet called for Mr. Narain's resignation because he held a public rally in Simla, capital of the northern state of Himachal, in defiance of a government order. Mr. Narain also denounced members of the ruling Janata Party, the sources said.

The ouster of the two ministers will not endanger Mr. Desai's power in the Janata Party or in the government, they said.

The sources said that Mr. Narain and Mr. Singh at best have the support of 25 of the 300 Janata Party lawmakers in Parliament, which has a total strength of 542.

Several small parties, including

leftists, back the prime minister, providing majority support in the government.

Italy's Parliament Votes, Fails to Pick a President

By Sari Gilbert

ROME, June 29 (WP) — Italy's Parliament began voting today for a presidential successor to Giovanni Leone, who resigned two weeks ago, but failed to select a candidate acceptable to the country's three major parties and therefore capable of guaranteeing the country a minimum of political stability.

In the first vote by 953 members of Parliament and 58 regional rep-

resentatives, the ruling Christian Democrats, the Communists and the Socialists each voted for an official party candidate, none of whom won the required 674-vote two-thirds majority and none of whom is a serious contender for president of the republic.

Guido Gonella, a Christian Democrat, received 392 votes; Giorgio Amendola, a Communist, 339; veteran Socialist Pietro Nenni, 88, and neo-Fascist Luigi Corderelli, 26 votes. The Liberals, Social Democrats and Republicans banded in blank ballots, while the remaining votes were divided among several write-in candidates, including reporter Camilla Cederna, whose best-selling book about Mr. Leone set in motion many of the charges of corruption that led to his resignation on June 15.

9 to Moro Relatives

Nine votes went to the wife and to the brother of former Premier Aldo Moro, who had been slated for the presidency before he was kidnapped and murdered by leftist terrorists earlier this year.

A second and third ballot have been scheduled for tomorrow, after which only a simple majority of 506 votes theoretically will be required. But the duration of the election will depend on whether the leaders of the three major parties can agree on a joint candidate.

The Communists are particularly eager for a president who is inclined to favor the current Christian Democratic-Communist cooperation that began two years ago and was strengthened in early March when the Communists were allowed, for the first time in 31 years, to give formal support to an Italian government.

But because that government is supported by five parties, neither the Communists nor the Christian Democrats can afford politically to ignore the wishes of the Socialists. And this party, Italy's third-largest with 9.6 percent of the vote, has been insisting that a Socialist be elected president for the first time.

Others spoke differently. Polish Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz blamed the lack of a firm guarantee of basic supplies of energy and raw materials, which he said were "essential for the development of the Comecon states."

These were candid appraisals from senior Communist officials rarely inclined to a public airing of differences.

What they disguised, though, was an attempt over the past several months by the Soviet Union to reassert tough, centralized planning control over all the countries.



FIRM CLASP — King Juan Carlos of Spain introduces Spanish Communist leader Santiago Carrillo to visiting French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing during a formal reception Wednesday night at the Oriente Palace in Madrid.



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Race Endorsed as Admissions Factor

Civil Rights Groups Win in Bakke Ruling

By Jim Mann

WASHINGTON, June 29 — Allan Bakke will go to medical school. Symbolically, he has registered a triumph for all white persons who believe they have been harmed by special programs giving preference to blacks and members of other racial minorities.

But in practical terms, yesterday's U.S. Supreme Court decision amounted in a number of ways to a substantial victory for civil rights forces.

Although the high court ruled that the admissions program used by the medical school of the University of California, Davis, went too far, a majority of the court also endorsed other admissions programs that give preference to racial minorities without setting aside specific places for them.

Higher Education Only

Further, the court decision was qualified in such a way that its immediate impact will be felt only in the field of higher education. The ruling will not directly affect affirmative-action programs in the field of employment, and it will not affect school desegregation cases or legislative reapportionment.

Justice Lewis Powell Jr., who cast the deciding vote in the Bakke case, wrote that he believes the law, facts and court decisions concerning employment, discrimination, voting rights and school desegregation are different from those involved in university admissions. Thus, for now, even the court's pro-

hibition against quotas appears to apply only to universities.

Speaking for the Carter administration after a meeting at the White House with the president, Attorney General Griffin Bell said: "My general view is that affirmative action has been enhanced."

He indicated that there would be no immediate changes in the more than 100 federal programs that grant some form of preference on the basis of race.

The outcome of the Bakke case was such that everyone was able to find some elements worthy of praise.

The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the Jewish group that had supported Mr. Bakke, called the ruling "a significant victory in the effort to end racial quotas in college admissions."

But Joseph Rauh Jr., the dean of Washington civil rights lawyers, was at least equally jubilant. "They've given us the right to use race as a factor," he said. "That's what we've been fighting for. What more could we ask? If we haven't got the flexibility to make this decision work, then it's our fault."

In fact, some organizations that opposed Mr. Bakke said that they were most worried not about the ruling itself but in the way it might be misperceived.

The American Civil Liberties Union, which supports affirmative action and preferential-admissions programs, admitted that it was fearful that the admission of Mr. Bakke to medical school "will sap

the will of officials responsible for achieving racially integrated enrollment, or even lead them to dismantle affirmative-action plans that would be upheld by the Supreme Court."

Here is a rundown of the way the Bakke ruling dealt with various kinds of programs that give preferences on the basis of race:

• University admissions: By ruling that the admissions program of UC-Davis was unlawful, the court struck down all other admissions programs setting a certain, specific number of places for members of racial minorities.

However, a majority of the court approved the more moderate form of racial preference used by Harvard College in its admissions program.

In a friend-of-the-court brief, in which it was joined by Stanford, Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania, Harvard described its admissions program.

When the committee on admissions reviews the large middle group of applicants who are 'admissible' and deemed capable of doing good work in their courses, the race of an applicant may tip the balance in his favor, just as geographical origin or life spent on a farm may tip the balance in other candidates' cases."

Thus, Harvard specifically admits some applicants because of their race, but does not reserve any particular number of places for racial minorities.

While the court approved the Harvard program, at least two

members of the majority that did so wrote that they believe there is little practical difference between what Harvard does and what UC-Davis did.

• School Desegregation: The Bakke ruling will have no direct impact on school desegregation controversies.

Four members — Justices William Brennan, Harry Blackmun, Byron White and Thurgood Marshall — indicated that they approve the use of racial factors in school desegregation as they do in university admissions.

The four who concluded that universities cannot take race into account — Justices John Paul Stevens, Potter Stewart, William Rehnquist and Chief Justice Warren Burger — did not discuss school desegregation in their joint opinion supporting Mr. Bakke.

And Justice Powell said he thought that the Bakke case did not apply. "Bakke's position is wholly dissimilar to that of a pupil lured from his neighborhood school to a comparable school in another neighborhood," he wrote. "[The university] did not arrange for [Bakke] to attend a different medical school in order to desegregate Davis Medical School; instead, it denied him admission and may have deprived him altogether of a medical education."

• Employment: Generally, the decision will not disturb those affirmative-action programs by employers that give members of racial minorities preferences on the basis of race.

Once again, four members — Justices Brennan, Marshall, White and Blackmun — said that they believe employers may even go so far as to use quotas as a means of helping minorities overcome discrimination in employment.

But Justice Powell appeared to imply in his opinion that in later court cases he may approve the use of racial preferences in hiring. He quoted approvingly from several lower court decisions in which private employers were required to hire members of racial minorities.

• Government programs: The Commerce Department gives special grants to businesses owned by members of racial minorities. The National Science Foundation gives money for science education and training to schools with enrollments that are more than half black or Spanish-speaking. These are merely examples of the wide range of programs in which the U.S. government deliberately aids minority groups.

Mr. Bell said that he has been told there are 100 such U.S. programs. He could not think of one that will be overturned by the Bakke decision, he said.

• Construction: In several places across the country, white contractors have filed suit charging that their rights have been violated by a U.S. law requiring that 10 percent of the money on all public-works construction projects be set aside for minority contractors. The Bakke ruling gave no guidance on the validity of this law.

© Los Angeles Times



Allan Bakke smiles for photographers and reporters as he returns from work to his home in Los Altos, Calif., Wednesday.

Estimate by Congress Unit

Study Says N.Y. Blackout In '77 Cost \$310 Million

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, June 29 (NYT) — The electrical blackout of New York City last July cost New Yorkers, the state and federal governments and persons across the nation an estimated \$310 million, a congressional study reported yesterday.

That is twice the estimates made immediately after the blackout but far less than later speculation of \$1 billion. The blackout, which lasted 25 hours in some areas, cost three times more than a similar incident in 1965.

Officials of the city calculated that the city government lost \$15 million in expenses and \$19 million in revenue.

The research service contended that economic losses were smaller than they might have been because they were primarily in commercial services rather than industrial output. Retail sales, for instance, were presumed to have been postponed rather than lost.

Even so, retail losses were estimated to have been about \$3 million. Losses in industrial output were estimated at \$49 million.

In what appears to be the most comprehensive analysis yet, the congressional research service of the Library of Congress figured that damage from riots and looting, the cost of government emergency services and other social losses came to \$136.8 million.

The investigators put the economic losses in output, utility costs, spoilage and government costs at \$172.7 million. Of that, \$73.5 million was lost by persons and businesses outside the metropolitan New York area.

The report was prepared at the request of Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., who is chairman of the subcommittee on energy and power. The researchers' sources included the Small Business Administration, insurance companies, the Department of Labor and offices of New York City, Westchester County and New York State.

The report said that Consolidated Edison "was uncooperative" and refused to provide information on total damage claims and lawsuits pending against the company, or on lost revenue, costs of restoring service, and equipment repair or replacement.

The chairman of Con Ed, Charles Luce, has been asked to testify before the subcommittee on July 10.

The report said that 18,000 merchants suffered losses in the riots and looting and that about 80 percent of them were not insured. The greater part of the damage, 55 percent, occurred in Brooklyn, with 25 percent estimated to have been taken place in the Bronx and 18 percent in Manhattan. Damage in Queens and Staten Island was said to have been minor.

Of the \$136.8 million in social costs, the riots and looting alone were calculated to have cost \$120

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The Bakke decision by the U.S. Supreme Court brought the executive directors of three black organizations to a joint news conference in New York City. From left are Vernon Jordan of the Urban League, Benjamin Hooks of the NAACP and the Rev. Jesse Jackson of Operation PUSH.

Bakke Says He Is Pleased

Most Sides Find Support in Bias Ruling

By Linda Greenhouse

WASHINGTON, June 29 (NYT) — Along the entire spectrum of people and groups with a stake in the Bakke decision, there were degrees of satisfaction and relief yesterday.

From Allan Bakke himself — who will enter medical school next fall at the age of 38 — to the civil rights organizations who opposed his challenge to the special minority-admissions program, people drew from the 154 pages of U.S. Supreme Court language the conclusions they most wanted to find.

Benjamin Hooks, executive director of the NAACP, called the decision a "clear-cut victory for voluntary affirmative action" not only in education but in other areas.

Arnold Forster, general counsel of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, said that his organization was "comforted that once and for all the United States Supreme Court has held that racial quotas are flatly illegal."

At a news conference of black leaders in New York City, Jesse Jackson, chairman of Operation Push, warned that the part of the decision striking down the minority-admissions program at the medical school of the University of California, Davis, might be received by other universities as a signal to cut back on even those affirmative-action programs that quite clearly have the Supreme Court majority's approval.

continued litigation. But those who want to advance racial equality through affirmative action have a clear legal basis for doing so."

Paul Mishkin, a law professor at the University of California at Berkeley who wrote the principal brief in defense of the university's special admissions program, said that "at the very least, the court repudiates the California Supreme Court's simplistic position that race cannot be taken into account."

No Color Blindness

Mr. Mishkin noted that none of the justices had adopted the view that the Constitution requires "color blindness," a prevalent conservative line of constitutional analysis. The tacit, unanimous rejection of this argument, he said, signals the justices' recognition that in today's circumstances, the Constitution cannot be "color-blind" until the legacy of discrimination is erased.

The American Bar Association announced the formation of a special task force to begin an "immediate study of the ramifications of this significant but highly complex decision." The task force will be headed by Erwin Griswold, a former solicitor general.

Sterling Tucker, chairman of the District of Columbia City Council and a former executive director of the Washington Urban League, said that the decision would "break havoc" on affirmative-action programs around the country. "The battle for equality is not over," he said.

No Change in EEOC

[Eleanor Holmes Norton, chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, said that the Bakke ruling "certainly do not require us to change our modus operandi in any way we can discern at this time," the Associated Press reported.]

The EEOC enforces compliance with equal opportunity goals in private enterprise, handling about 80,000 complaints a year.

"I believe that any controversy regarding the necessity for race-conscious remedies has been set to rest by today's decision, because a majority clearly believes that race-conscious remedies are necessary and constitutional," she said.

to avoid the consequences of the law."

[At the Health, Education and Welfare Department, which draws up many of the affirmative-action rules, Secretary Joseph Califano said that the ruling "sanctions the affirmative-action activities of many institutions across the nation."

[He said that the ruling upholds the government's power to force institutions that have illegally barred minorities to adopt and carry out affirmative-action programs.]

"These rulings strongly support this nation's continuing effort to live up to its historic promise to bring minorities and other disadvantaged groups into the mainstream of American society through admissions policies that recognize the importance of diverse, integrated educational institutions," Mr. Califano said.

[HEW's efforts to make Southern states and goals and times for increased minority enrollment and hiring in their colleges and universities.]

[HEW earlier this year agreed on such plans from Florida, Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, Georgia and Oklahoma — states that a court ruled had illegal vestiges of segregation in their higher education systems.]

[The court's decision also was praised by officials at the Labor Department, which devises affirmative-action programs for about 300,000 companies involved in U.S. contract work.]

"We believe our contract-compliance program meets the necessary test as spelled out by the court," said Donald Elsbury, an assistant secretary. "The court said you certainly can have affirmative action programs."

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Charges Recruitment Deceit

Widow of Mercenary Sues Over CIA's Angola Role

By Ellen Hume

WASHINGTON, June 29 — The widow of soldier of fortune Daniel Gearhart, executed by the Angolan government in 1976, yesterday filed a \$33 million "wrongful death" suit against the CIA in U.S. District Court here.

Sheila Gearhart of Kensington, Md., charged in the suit that her husband, a debt-ridden father of four, was "lured into Angola by treachery and deceit" by the CIA and the State Department.

Mrs. Gearhart charged in the suit that former CIA Director William Colby, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and others "had knowledge of the bopulent nature of the war by February, 1976," but "nevertheless, Daniel F. Gearhart was transported directly by the

CIA into Angola without warning of the extraordinary danger to his life."

Mrs. Gearhart's attorney, William Wilson, said that former CIA Angola Task Force commander John Stockwell was "reluctantly" willing to testify in the case to confirm the CIA's involvement in recruiting, arming and paying mercenaries in the Angolan civil war.

Mr. Stockwell could not be reached for comment.

In his recently published book, "In Search of Enemies," he described Mr. Gearhart as one of a half-dozen Americans who joined about 150 British mercenaries flown into Angola by CIA planes and armed with CIA-provided weapons to support the collapsing National Front in the final days of the 1975-1976 war.

Mr. Gearhart, 34, had been in Angola just three days when he was captured on Feb. 13, 1976, by the victorious Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola. He testified at his trial that he had placed an ad in Soldier of Fortune magazine and had been recruited for the job by Fresno, Calif., crop duster David Buffkin just nine days before his capture.

Mr. Williams said that he also would file suit soon on behalf of another mercenary, Gary Acker, 22, of Sacramento, Calif., who is in an Angolan prison serving a 30-year sentence for his mercenary activities.

© Los Angeles Times

Clifford Dupont Dies; Rhodesia's First President

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 29 (AP) — Clifford Dupont, 72, first head of state after Rhodesia broke with Britain and declared independence in 1965, died yesterday.

Mr. Dupont had headed most of the government ministries. When he was made "acting officer administering the government" he was in charge of the External Affairs and Defense ministries and was deputy prime minister as well. In 1970 he became president of the new Rhodesian republic.

He was remembered for his re-tort to the "wind of change" speech by British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan in Cape Town in 1960. "We can and will halt the wind of change," Mr. Dupont declared.

Anthony DeLorenzo

BRISTOL, Conn., June 29 (AP) — Anthony DeLorenzo, 63, a former Democratic national committeeman and a former official in the United Auto Workers, has died.

Sylvian Rittmaster Koehler HEWITT, N.Y., June 29 (AP) — Sylvian Rittmaster Koehler, 63, a philanthropist and patron of the arts, died yesterday at Columbia Presbyterian Hospital in New York after a short illness.

Carl Bixby

SOUTHURRY, Conn., June 29 (UPI) — Carl Bixby, 83, a radio and television writer and the creator of "Life Can Be Beautiful," one of the longest running daytime radio dramas, died today at his home.

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FRANCAIS Enghien - C21 St Germain - ULIS Orsay - FLANADES Sarcelles

ARTEL Nogent - CERGY Pontoise

Abruzzi Hills Get Snow

L'AQUILA, Italy, June 29 (AP) — Snow fell in the mountains above 1,200 meters in the Abruzzi region yesterday, the first summer snowfall in the area in more than 30 years.

Who Won?

Bakke "won." The admissions office of a California medical school "lost." But Americans determined to repair a history of discrimination gained the blessing of the Supreme Court to let race and ethnicity count in programs of "affirmative action."

Everything, in short, depends on how the nation responds to this anxiously contested decision. If blacks and other deprived groups jump to the conclusion that "the white guy" prevailed again, grave damage will have been done. If prejudiced or grudging whites in responsible positions read only that racial and ethnic "quotas" have been ruled unconstitutional, discrimination will find new havens. But if the will to remedy historic injustice is still widely felt, the court has left us the means to work on toward the American dream.

We would have preferred a less contorted legal statement from the court. Many Americans have been satisfied to grant a measure of legal equality while wearying of the more difficult effort to obtain genuine social and economic opportunity for minorities. Many others have used the legitimate concern about standards of merit and "reverse discrimination" to prebend contentment with only a formal equity. Too many of these will find sustenance in the 150 pages of crisscrossed Bakke opinions.

It is crucial, therefore, to keep the essential statement of the entire court clearly in view. Five justices ruled that an institution may constitutionally give great weight to race or ethnicity in distributing a social good like admission to a medical school. The remaining four justices kept silent on this point, judging the case without reaching the Constitution. Affirmative action can proceed, with due regard for the fine line the court has drawn: minorities may be helped through the doors of opportunity but not through a separate door that is racially reserved for them alone.

Soviet Insecurity

If "slander" in the Soviet sense of the word is now going to hang as a legal sword over the heads of Western correspondents in the Soviet Union, fair and full reporting on Soviet society will soon become impossible. And if the Soviet government has really thought through the implications of this new policy, then even more serious speculation is in order about the present course of that society.

To threaten correspondents with fines and jail for what they write — for non-Soviet readers — is to attempt to extend the laws of Soviet totalitarian society to the free institutions of the West. Forget Helsinki and all the pious pledges about facilitating the flow of information and ideas. This kind of bullying will make reporting from Moscow either wholly suspect or useless. It will invite retaliation against Soviet correspondents. It will further endanger relations.

Our concern goes beyond The New York Times' obvious interest in this matter. One of our correspondents in Moscow, Craig Whitney, and Harold Piper of The Baltimore Sun, were summoned to a civil court Wednesday morning by the State Committee for Radio and Television to face a suit for "slander." The charge, as they understand it, is that they bear responsibility for the views

How to draw that line between justifiable remedy and unjustifiable racism was the essential problem before the court. It divided more or less as thoughtful opinion around the country has been divided by it. The debate is healthy and will long continue. The only danger is that petty readings of this case will obstruct the unfinished business of spreading opportunity to all Americans.

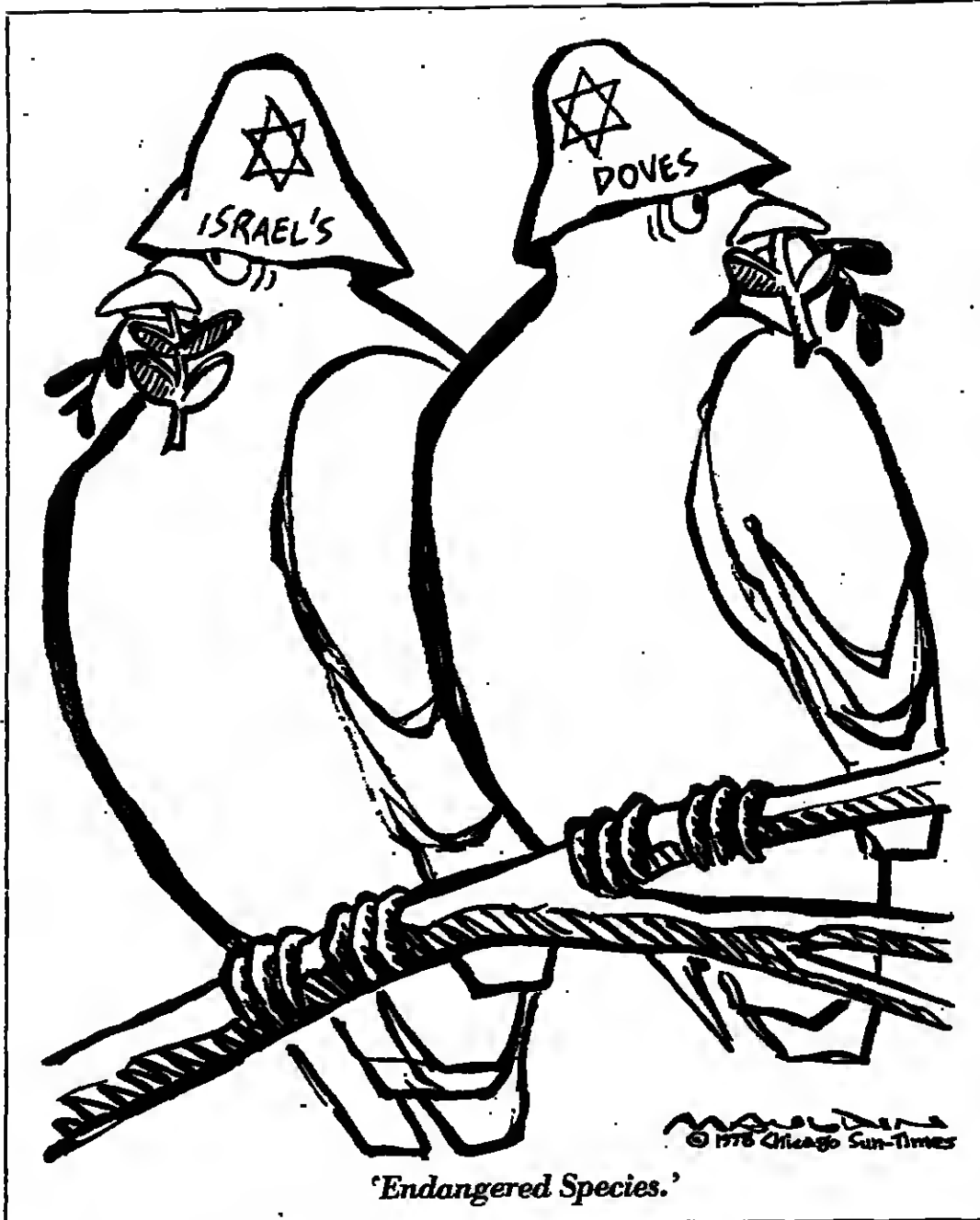
Allan Bakke was not the issue in the case that bears his name. He had failed, perhaps unjustly and perhaps because of his age (now 38), to gain admission to 10 medical schools, despite worthy credentials. At the medical school of the University of California at Davis, he encountered a two-track admission system in which 16 of 100 places were effectively reserved for blacks, Chicanos and Asians. Feeling cheated of access to those 16 places, he sued.

It is this crudely labeled separate doorway for minorities that the court found unjustifiable at an institution where there had been no previous discrimination. But the pivotal opinion of Justice Powell explicitly held up as desirable the less gross admissions program of Harvard College, where special weight is given to race and ethnic origin for the purpose of extending opportunity to a broader range of Americans. He perceived a great constitutional distinction between Davis and Harvard: four essentially like-minded colleagues did not.

So nothing will have been lost if the Harvard way becomes the nation's way. As Justice Blackmun wrote, from the side of the precarious majority endorsing racial classification, "In order to get beyond racism, we must first take account of race. And in order to treat some persons equally, we must treat them differently. The ultimate question, as it was at the beginning of this litigation, is: Among the qualified, how does one choose?"

The ultimate answer remains: With conscience.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



'Endangered Species.'

Whither French Socialism?

By Norman Jacobs

PARIS — French Socialists are experiencing their own time of troubles in the wake of the Union of the Left's defeat in March's legislative elections. In assessing the lessons of that defeat and debating the shape of its future, the Socialist Party must cope with the problem of maintaining internal unity while reaching agreement on a program acceptable to the different groups that compose it.

Officially, the Socialist Party is divided into a majority and a minority, with proportional representation of both in its elected bodies. But the majority is further subdivided into a coalition of three groups whose respective leaders are Francois Mitterrand, Michel Rocard and Pierre Mauroy.

Estimates of the relative numerical strength of these groups are difficult to ascertain with any precision. As the acknowledged leader of the party, Mitterrand of course has a decisive voice on most issues, but his following is largely a personal one. As for Rocard, whose brilliance is widely acknowledged, observers doubt that he could muster as much as 20 percent of the party's members behind him. Mauroy, along with Gaston Defferre, controls the party's largest working-class battalions. These were inherited from the old SFIO in which Mauroy was prominent and which provided the rank-and-file core of the present-day Socialist party. On the other hand, the strength of the official party minority, known as CERES, can be estimated with relative accuracy, since it is reflected in votes on which the majority and minority have divided in the past. CERES, led by Jean-Pierre Chevènement, is credited with controlling some 25 percent of the party's 160,000 members.

Differences

In the program debates now going on within the party, differences between the majority appear, paradoxically, less wide than those existing within the groups forming the majority. CERES occupies the far left of the party spectrum. The uncompromising few of any social democratic orientation, it has a class-conscious approach to social analysis, and in a more or less orthodox Marxist tradition advocates a complete break with capitalism and its replacement by a planned economy. CERES sees the road to power as possible only through cooperation with the Communists and therefore strongly advocates reinvigoration of the now somewhat defunct Union of the Left. In foreign policy, if CERES is hostile to Soviet totalitarianism, which it deems a betrayal of socialism, it is no friend of the United States, which it regards as the bulwark of world imperialism.

Rocard and his supporters occupy a different pole in the socialist political constellation. Rocard is best known for his advocacy of "autogestion" or workers' self-management in industry, which he contrasts with the centralizing, statist, nationalist and protectionist traditions of the French left. More than any of his rivals, Rocard has shown a greater appreciation of the role of the market place in the workings of the modern economy. In the Socialist Party Congress held in Nantes last year, Rocard noted that every Socialist experiment that has resulted in eliminating the play of market forces ended up developing bureaucratic economies. And he warned that were the French Socialists to adopt a program that did away with the free market, its efforts to build socialism would be doomed to failure. Chevènement has vigorously denounced Rocard's views as the prescription for a social-democratic socialism.

To locate the positions of Mitterrand and Mauroy with respect to those of CERES and Rocard is not easy. There can be no question, nonetheless, that Mitterrand is a good deal closer to CERES than to Rocard. As for Mauroy, his SFIO heritage is a social-democratic one; but his ultimate approach will probably be influenced by considerations involving the struggle for leadership in the party as Mitterrand's reign draws to an end as much as by his social philosophy.

With some simplification, perhaps, it can be said that the Socialist Party must choose between two program options. One points in the traditional Marxist direction and would seek to end the "exploitation of man by man" by substituting a planned economy for capitalist free enterprise. The other, the social democratic approach, would retain the market along with a large if not dominant private sector and would seek to achieve social justice through redistributive legislation and to democratize the operation of the private sector through various forms of autogestion.

The ultimate choice the Socialists make will very largely determine their external alliances and influence their electoral prospects. For if, as Francois Mitterrand repeatedly points out, the Socialist Party has become the leading party of the left in terms of popular support, that support — around 23 percent of the total in the first round of the legislative elections — is far from sufficient to enable it to come to power on its own. To win an election, the Socialists need allies on their right. Under Mitterrand's leadership, the party is likely to opt, as it has opted in the recent past, for alliance with the Communists and for a program that is more traditionally Marxist in its emphasis than social democratic.

Choice

The choice of such an orientation raises a number of questions. Can the program it embodies win the support of a majority of the French people? The evidence is unclear despite the fact that the left's defeat last March has been primarily attributed to the disunity prevailing in the Union of the Left. The distrust by major segments of the French population of a collectivist orientation and their deep scepticism regarding the democratic bona fides of the Communists warms at least some doubt that the left would have won the elections even if united. And there is an equally important related question: Will the Communists ever loyally accept partnership in a coalition in which the Socialists are the dominant partner, a condition that appears to be a sine qua non of a victory for the left?

Serious difficulties of another kind arise if the Socialist Party chooses to pursue a social democratic orientation. For then it must seek alliance with parties of the French center and center-left like those currently gathered together in the Union for French Democracy. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing might well welcome such a coalition, for it would permit him to achieve his goals of reconciling the French people with each other and of diminishing social inequalities while freeing his government from dependence on Gaullist support. It is highly likely, moreover, that a coalition of this sort would elicit the support of a majority of the French people who, opinion polls have frequently shown, desire social reform without a sharp tearing of the fabric of existing institutions.

Haunted

The Socialists, however, are haunted by the dangers inherent in the choice of this option. Many vividly recall the fate that befell

socialist-center governments under the Fourth Republic, when efforts at reform were submerged by the imperatives of cold-war politics and a government led by the party's leader, Guy Mollet, waged a colonial war in Algeria it had come to office promising to bring to an end. The decline in party fortunes that set in in the 1950s ended only when Mitterrand took over its leadership in 1971. Today, again, many Socialists fear that an alliance with the center will inevitably frustrate efforts at social reform however much their partners avow similar goals.

Which way then for French Socialism? The choice it ultimately makes is a fateful one for the future of the party... and of France.

South Africa: Problem at Home

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — I spent a good part of two days recently at a conference with mostly white and, by their standards, mostly liberal South Africans, and came away wondering whether even the most "enlightened" precincts of the South African establishment acknowledge the depth of the fix they are in.

Few of these worthy people, brought here by the South African Foreign Affairs Association, projected any urgency about their country's racial problems; the South African Asian who demanded an immediate end to legal discrimination was an exception. Their sense seemed to be that the white community was struggling to master a painful situation and, with a modicum of foreign understanding, could probably pull it off. That foreign pressure undercuts domestic reform was a regular refrain. There was much talk of the economic and strategic interests that supposedly bind their nation to ours in "the West."

Upside Down

But it seemed to me they had it upside down. How can halfway prudent South African whites not feel that their abuse may be about to burn down? How can they manage to express more dismay over what they take to be the course of U.S. policy than over their own government's conduct? How can they claim to be of the West when

there is nothing left in the West like the system of force and ruler's law by which one race dominates the others in South Africa?

One explanation may be the reinforcement received from the Americans they seek out or, more precisely, from the Americans — a diminishing circle, it seems — who care to partake of their company.

With some exceptions, the Americans at this conference suggested that there are more important things in the world — like cobalt or sea lanes or Communism — than race, and that South Africa doesn't have to be defensive about race, anyway. To retired Lt. Gen. Daniel Graham, for instance, what counts is that "South Africa" guns are pointed in the right direction" against the Communists. "South Africa is sometimes called a repressive police state, and that's simply not so," he said.

Former diplomat Edmund Gullion elicited nods of tentative satisfaction by suggesting that administrative policy was now being moderated by events in Africa and by domestic political influences.

One can understand how white South Africans would like what comfort they can from Americans who, without intending to give a moral reprieve to apartheid, take positions critical of U.S. policy. The risk is, however, that South Africans will be tempted to see a latent understanding or tolerance

for their still-halting approach to race, and that they will convert that perception into yet another excuse to go slow.

South Africans who feel that way tend to discount the pressure part of U.S. policy — the other part involves communication — as a tactic of an administration that may itself be temporary. They attribute much of U.S. policy to domestic political requirements, which may change.

U.S. attitudes toward South Africa do seem to be relatively undeveloped. I do not detect either incipient sympathy for white South Africa or broad support for the administration's more forceful pronouncements, such as Vice President Mondale's year-old, since-shelved affirmation of one man, one vote. We are still working out a position.

Regardless, I think South Africans are gravely mistaken to look for relief. Neither blessings nor condemnations from abroad will make any substantial difference if other South Africans do not see the white community to be moving toward a more just society in which, nonwhites get a bigger share of the economic and political pie.

Disheartening

It was disheartening to hear South Africans ask that Americans come up with useful ideas for "pluralistic" solutions. "Pluralism" is the code word for a "third way," between the official apartheid system and one man, one vote. It is much discussed by the "enlightened" whites, who find analogies in Switzerland, Cyprus, even Italy.

But it is not for Americans to offer ideas about pluralism or, for that matter, to give South African specific directions about any particular path. South Africans, otherwise quick to resent U.S. prescriptions for their future, ought to be the first to say so.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.

Paris.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 30, 1903

KIEL, Germany — Kaiser Wilhelm's minute inspection of Admiral Cotton's flagship, the U.S.S. Kearsarge, at Kiel yesterday, may have caused a German-American incident not in keeping with the recent expressions of amity expressed here, that the Kaiser invited himself, in order to make a thorough inspection of the battleship.

Fifty Years Ago

June 30, 1928

HOUSTON — With a dry platform and a wet candidate, and with prohibition still very much an issue, the Democrats emerged from their national convention this morning with Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York and Sen. Joseph Taylor Robinson of Arkansas as their standard-bearers to oppose the Republican ticket at the polls next November.



Indians on protest march wait outside Pennsylvania Capitol in Harrisburg Wednesday.

Indians to Camp in Washington in Treaty Protest

WASHINGTON, June 29 (UPI) — Three thousand Indians plan to turn the Washington Monument grounds into a village with tipis for eight days next month.

The Indians intend to showcase their culture and to peacefully protest hills in Congress that organizers say are designed to abrogate U.S. treaties with Indians and deny them fishing, grazing and mineral rights.

The Indians, currently in York, Pa., began a nationwide march last winter, called the "Longest Walk," which will end July 15 in Washington. They had threatened to come without a permit

and camp in the city, but worked out a deal with the Interior Department whereby most of the demonstrators will camp in suburban Maryland.

The demonstrators are expected to converge each day on the monument grounds for speeches, religious ceremonies and entertainment. Officials said that the Indians will erect about 50 tipis, 2 council lodges and an altar.

A ceremonial march into the city July 15 will begin the demonstration. A religious ceremony and vigil from July 16 to July 19 will be conducted near the Lincoln Memorial, and an outdoor workshop and conferences will continue July 20 to July 22 on the monument grounds.

Carter Said to Be Facing Decision on Neutron Arms

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, June 29 (WP) — President Carter soon will have to make another controversial decision on the production of neutron weapons, informed administration sources said yesterday.

But on Capitol Hill, some legislators, including Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., who last year led congressional opposition to the new generation of tactical nuclear weapons, are fearful that the new decision may be classified.

These developments have resulted from the inability of administration officials to resolve their differences over how to implement the president's April 7 announcement that he was deferring immediate production of neutron Lance missile warheads and 8-inch artillery shells.

In making that decision, Mr. Carter ordered the Defense Department to go ahead with "modernization" of the Lance missile warhead and 8-inch shell, "leaving open the option of installing the enhanced radiation (neutron) elements."

At issue is just what modernization includes building the neutron elements now or in the future.

Administration and Capitol Hill proponents of neutron weapons, who were disappointed by Mr. Carter's April 7 decision, have been pressing an immediate go-ahead for two production lines — one building the low-yield nuclear shells and warheads, the other the neutron cores that could be fitted into these shells, making them neutron weapons.

Others within the administration want production to start now on the low-yield weapons and building of the neutron cores to be delayed at least a year.

On April 7, Mr. Carter said that the ultimate decision on producing neutron weapons would depend on the Soviet Union and the "degree with which they show restraint in conventional and nuclear arms programs and force deployments."

Without a time period between production of weapons and their neutron cores, some officials believe that there would be no incentive for the Russians to make any arms control gesture.

On the other side, officials have argued that without simultaneous production, it could be two years or more before neutron weapons would be available if the president decided he wanted to convert the low-yield warheads and shells.

They also have argued that if the Russians make any response, other than saying that they will not build their own neutron weapons, it would come only after they saw that the United States was going ahead with production.

The Energy Department could not decide between the two production alternatives.

Shortly after the president's April statement, Energy Department officials sent the Pentagon plans for proceeding both ways. It was expected that the Defense Department would quickly approve one way or the other and production could move ahead, using fiscal 1978 funds originally approved for neutron weapons by Congress last year.

At the Pentagon, however, questions were raised about the option that called for simultaneous two-track production of the low-yield nuclear weapons and the neutron cores.

Officials from the State Department, National Security Council and Arms Control and Disarmament Agency entered the discussions.

Concern was voiced by other officials that the two-track course also would make it appear that the president was retreating from his April 7 decision.

So the Pentagon, too, is struggling the issue. Officials said that the options are expected to go to the president officially next week, but they would not guess when a decision would be made.

An Expanded Veterans Aid Bill Passes House, 398-5

By Mury Russell

WASHINGTON, June 29 (WP) — The current Capitol Hill bid for cutting spending steps dead when it comes to veterans' benefits, as the House proved yesterday by passing a veteran-pension bill that would increase the program's cost by about \$40 billion during the next 20 years.

As Rep. John Hammerschmidt, R-Ark., said during debate yesterday on another bill increasing veterans' benefits, Congress has "always expressed a willingness and even eagerness" to vote for veterans bills.

Despite the fact that the pension bill would substantially increase the cost of the program over current law, and despite the fact that it was a major overhaul of the program, which Veterans Committee Chairman Ray Robert, D-Texas,

called "the most important bill brought to the House by the Veterans Committee since I've been here," the bill was brought up under a process designed for noncontroversial legislation, and passed by a 398-5 vote.

The only opposition to the bill came from Rep. Glenn Anderson, D-Calif., who thought that the bill's bonus for World War I veterans, \$67 a month extra for each veteran over 80 years old, was not generous enough. Anderson wanted to give the 720,000 World War I veterans, their widows and children \$160 a month.

Fought Increases

Budget Committee Chairman Robert Giacomini, D-Conn., fought the increases when they were proposed in the budget resolution in May, but he lost overwhelmingly

and he resigned himself yesterday to opposing only Rep. Anderson's attempt to defeat the bill so that even more money could be added to it.

The House bill would amount to a 104.4-percent increase for a veteran and his spouse. The Senate Veterans' Committee has passed a bill that would cost \$711 million the first year and would allow only a 68-percent increase for a married veteran.

The House also passed a bill that would give a 6-percent cost-of-living increase to about 2.25 million disabled veterans with service-connected injuries or illnesses and about 325,000 widows and children of veterans who died in service. That bill would cost \$343 million a year or \$1.7 billion over five years. It passed by a 400-1 vote.

Another bill, passed 388-18, would reduce from 50 percent to 40 percent the minimum disability at which a veteran would begin to receive supplemental aid.

Veterans' Preference Lining

WASHINGTON, June 29 (UPI) — A House committee is giving President Carter a major victory on his civil-service revision plan by unexpectedly approving his controversial phase-down of the lifetime job preference given to veterans.

The 16-9 vote came on a compromise put forth by Rep. Patrick Schroeder, D-Colo., after months of intense lobbying on the issue by the administration, major veterans groups and women's and civil-rights groups.

In Report by OAS Commission

Uruguay Accused of Rights Violations

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, June 29 (NYT) — Uruguay was charged yesterday with wholesale violations of human rights, including arbitrary arrest, torture and murder of political prisoners.

The allegations were contained in a 70-page report by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to the eighth General Assembly of the 26 nations of the Organization of American States. The commission, an autonomous agency of the OAS, is made up of seven lawyers and jurists nominated by member governments.

The Uruguayan government, dominated for the last five years by the armed forces, issued a 155-page rebuttal denying many of the commission's allegations and asserting that its repressive actions had been necessary in order to combat leftist terrorism and subversion.

In its reply, however, Uruguay, which twice refused to receive the commission for an on-the-spot investigation of alleged rights violations, did confirm that 20 of the 25 persons listed in the report had died while in detention. It denied that they had been tortured.

Foreign Minister Alejandro Rovira said that although Uruguay categorically rejected the commission's "condemnatory assessments," and disagreed completely with its procedures, his government would continue to cooperate with the agency and hoped for "a more objective and fruitful dialogue" with it. However, he did not extend the long-requested invitation for a commission investigation in Uruguay.

Mr. Rovira was brought face-to-face around the assembly table with Andres Aguilar, the Venezuelan lawyer and diplomat who is chairman of the rights commission.

In addition to the document on Uruguay, Mr. Aguilar presented the commission's annual report, which included a section reporting serious rights violations by Chile's military government, and a separate report alleging widespread abuses by Paraguay.

The commission said that witnesses who testified before it had agreed "on the major points" of torture methods they said were used by the Uruguayan military and police. These included beatings, the use of electric prods to sensitive parts of the body, repeated immersion upside down in a tank of water, mixed with vomit, blood or urine, and sexual acts of violence.

In reply, the Uruguayan government rejected the charges and said that "no form of torture or mistreatment is used in any place of detention, arrest or confinement." It confirmed, however, that a number of detainees were hospitalized in military hospitals with "traumatic lesions and other abnormal

conditions" that had resulted from confrontations with authorities.

"The real causes for those hospitalizations are the activities and confrontations that subversive and seditious elements had with the armed forces of the republic during the state of internal war decreed by the [Uruguayan] general assembly," the government reply said. It rejected the commission's appeal for an investigation as being "both contrary to law and counterproductive."

In response to another commission inquiry, the Uruguayan government reported that, as of Aug. 15, last year, there were 2,366 individuals in detention for alleged "subversive and seditious" activities.

Fringe Benefit Taxation Is Attacked in U.S. House

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, June 29 (WP) — The House yesterday ordered the Carter administration to stop trying to tax the fringe benefits of workers, a potentially explosive issue that could affect millions of taxpayers, rich and poor alike.

In an overwhelming 386 to 12 vote, the chamber approved legislation that would bar the Treasury from issuing final regulations on taxation of fringe benefits at least until 1980, by which time the House hopes to tackle the issue on its own.

The size of the vote was a clear signal to the administration that Congress will not stand for any broader taxation of fringe benefits, which have mushroomed in recent years to become a major part of workers' contracts.

Commerce Department figures show that last year fringe benefits accounted for \$166.3 billion, or 14.4 percent of the \$1.15 trillion in wages and other compensation paid American workers. In 1967, they were only 9.4 percent.

Rules Vary Widely

Technically, the tax code requires that all income be taxed, whatever its form. In practice, however, the rules vary widely. Some fringe benefits, such as company-paid health-insurance premiums, are specifically exempted by law.

Jerome Kurtz, Mr. Carter's appointee as IRS commissioner, has argued that most fringe benefits

should be taxed as wage or salary income. However, his efforts have drawn a vehement backlash in Congress.

The vote marked the second such formal prohibition in a year. Last May, Congress passed legislation barring IRS from issuing new regulations before July, this year. The House also has passed several riders affirming that stand.

Rival Studies

Both the Treasury and the House Ways and Means Committee have begun rival studies on the question, setting the stage for a major battle over the issue late next year or in 1980.

Yesterday's measure, which now goes to the Senate, also would bar the administration from denying tax deductions for commuting expenses to construction workers assigned to temporary out-of-town work sites — a move IRS has tried, unsuccessfully.

Fringe benefits once were regarded as mere "extras" for high-salaried workers, but recently have emerged as a major element in union bargaining. The big surge came in 1971-72, when the wage-price freeze limited raises.

Among the more generous benefits frequently cited are free airplane tickets for airline workers and free tuition for children of college professors. Mr. Kurtz also has suggested taxing the free parking that some employees receive.

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*The complete financial statement, to be published in the Bundesanzeiger (Federal Gazette), was examined and certified without qualification by TREUARBEIT Aktiengesellschaft Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft Steuerberatungsgesellschaft, public accountants, Frankfurt am Main.

Condensed* Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1977 (DM million)			
Assets		Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	
Cash	183.0	Due to regional cooperative banks	14,055.5
Bills receivable	611.6	Due to other banks	8,762.5
Due from regional cooperative banks	4,270.4	Due to non-bank customers	2,445.5
Due from other banks	12,700.9	Bonds and notes issued	2,963.4
Treasury bills	1,259.4	Provisions and global valuation reserves	154.4
Bonds and notes	3,738.1	Other liabilities	430.4
Due from non-bank customers	5,750.2	Research and educational funds	3.0
Equalisation claims on public authorities	78.9	Capital and reserves	982.0
Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates	539.0	Profit after transfer to reserves	17.6
Premises and equipment	47.1		
Other assets	635.8		
	29,814.4	Endorsement liabilities	351.6
		Guarantees	3,445.4
Condensed* Statement of Income for 1977 (DM million)			
Expenses		Income	
Interest paid and related expenses	1,381.6	Interest earned and related income from lending and money market activities	1,343.6
Staff expenses	59.6	Current income from securities and investments	201.0
Operating expenses	47.8	Other income	62.5
Taxes	61.1		
Other expenses	29.4		
Net income for the year	47.6		
	1,607.1		

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Movies in Paris

The Melodrama Returns With Fancy Imitations

By Thomas Quinn Currier

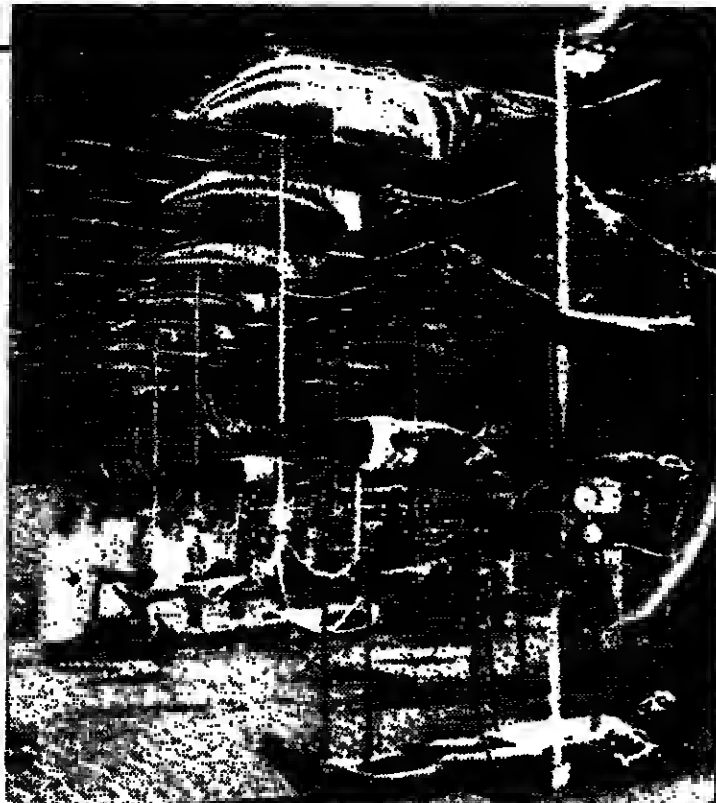
PARIS, June 29 (IHT) — The venerable melo trade is trying for a comeback in "Coma" (at the Normandie and the UGC Odéon in English) and in "The Amsterdam Kill" (at the Mercury in English). Both are in bright, rainbow colors and have a sleek, smart look, but their scenarios are mere variations of the hiss-the-villain hook that in recent times has been consigned for mockery to the beer-and-pretzel parlors. Popular taste varies little, but these fancy imitations of the red-meat melodramas that once shook the peanut galleries are unlikely to quicken the audience pulse as their models did.

What of the hero of "Chinatown Charlie," who climbed up the backs of a half a dozen extras standing on each other's shoulders to liberate the girl held captive on the top floor of an obscene pension? What of the pride of Mayfair pushing her returned husband down a well to retain her high position in "Lady Audley's Secret"? What of the Oxford rower led astray by the temptress, Fornosa, to dally and gamble on the eve of the great boat race in "The Railroad to Ruin"? Or the detective Hawkshaw revealing his

identity by pulling off his false whiskers at the climactic moment of "The Ticket of Leave Man." Or the ticking bomb in "The Fatal Card"? Or the human bridge across the yawning canyon in "The Span of Life"? Or the ex-convict puncturing a policeman into somnolence with a hypodermic needle in Willard Mack's "Kick In"? Or the Irish rebel breaking out of his cell and scaling the ivy-covered wall to save his sweetheart from the double-dealing Michael Feeney in "The Wicklow Wedding"? Try to find their match for suspense in the modern-improvement movie.

Clandestine Clinic

"Coma" is quasi-science thriller in which patients undergoing operations in a Boston hospital are drugged into a lasting comatose state, pronounced to be suffering permanent brain damage and whisked off to a clandestine clinic. There, like so many breathing corpses, they swing in computer-manipulated hammocks. When a call for a heart or a kidney comes from Switzerland or Brazil, these human wrecks unwittingly supply the desired organ.



Clinic scene from U.S.-made science thriller "Coma."

The grisly racket arouses the suspicions of an alert intern and she investigates the gruesome commerce, and in so doing encounters more perils than Pearl White ever did as Pauline. She is pursued by a hired killer, reports her findings to

the villain, who operates under a guise of respectability, and the secret passage, hocus-pocus and smashing of glass doors is appropriated from the old melodramas. The neo-Pauline is Genevieve Bujo and the dastardly doctor is Richard Widmark.

"The Amsterdam Kill" is a tale of illegal drug traffickers whose empire stretches from Hong Kong to Holland. Robert Mitchum is the fearless Interpol investigator who cracks the far-flung ring. He dodges bullets, is chloroformed and kidnapped, suffers torture and after several wild chases discovers that his immediate superiors are among the culprits.

The scenario has left out the customary blonde who falls into the lecherous hands of the enemy, but includes all the other familiar tricks of the double game. Views of Dutch flower markets and Hong Kong harbor contribute splashes of local color to relieve the drabness of an uninspired script, while Bradford Dillman, a capable actor, does what he can to enliven the commonplace role of the Far East contact.

This week's top single record in

—FRANK VAN BRANKE

Sharps and Flats

NICE — The Newport Jazz Festival, with George Wein and Simone Ginebre, will present the Grand Parade of Jazz in the Jardins des Arenes de Cimiez July 6-16, 5 p.m. to midnight every evening. Among the many musicians who will be appearing: Lionel Hampton, Buddy Rich, Dizzy Gillespie, Bill Evans, Stan Getz, Stephane Grappelli, Buddy Guy, Junior Wells, Kai Winding, Jonah Jones, Mary-Lou Williams, Hank Mobley, Kenny Burrell, Lee Konitz, Bill Doggett, Shelly Manne, Cat Anderson, Helen Humes, Clark Terry, Illinois Jacquet, Major Holley, Harry (Sweet) Edison, John Lewis, J.C. Heard, Jo Jones, Hank Jones and Eddie (Lockjaw) Davis. There will also be plenty of Cajun and Creole cooks serving up gumbo, jambalaya, red beans and rice, and, naturally, fried chicken.

GENEVA — Trombonist Al Grey and saxman Jimmy Forrest, two former "Basic" greats, along with Sir Charles Thompson, Isla Eckinger and George Bernasconi, will be featured at the Popcorn Club from July 3-15.

LONDON — The Freddie Hubbard Quintet comes into Ronnie Scott's on July 3 for one week, replacing Helen Humes. Champion Jack Dupree is at the 100 Club on Oxford Street July 7-9 at 7 p.m. each evening.

OSLO — Lee Gaines and his Delta Rhythm Boys, starting a Scandinavian tour, will be at the Regnbuen in the Møllerstrøet for the month of July.

PARIS — Bob Dylan, in his first

Paris appearance on his latest tour, will be at the Pavillon de Paris from July 3-8. The Ted Curson Quintet is at the Stadium on July 6 at 9 p.m. and Brazil's top singer, Marinho Da Vila, is at the Mogador every night at 8 p.m. (with a Sunday matinee at 2) through July 16, with surprise guest stars every night.

ANJOU, France — Over the weekend, as part of the Anjou festival, there will be jazz at the Cloître du Ronceray: Ron Blake on July 1 at 9 p.m. and the Anaehronic Jazz Band at 11. The following day, the Nomy Clark quartet, L.F.C. trio and the Middle Jazz Quartet at 3 p.m. Sugar Blue appears at 6 and Archie Shepp at 9.

This week's top single record in

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A Relaxed and Happy Bride Takes Stroll in Monaco

By Hebe Dorsey

MONTE CARLO, June 29 (IHT) — The bells rang and the sun shone when Princess Caroline came out of the Grimaldi Palace today on the arm of her husband, Philippe Junot.

The Roman Catholic wedding was performed in the palace's chapel, with only 100 or so attending. Among them Henri Giscard d'Estaing, son of the French president, Cary Grant and Ava Gardner, David Niven and his wife and lots of Monegasque officials and close friends of the family, such as American designer Vera Maxwell, Mrs. Paul Galleo, widow of the writer, and Fleur Cowles Meyer.

The princess and her husband looked happy and relaxed as they smiled for photographers, at least 100 of them, shouting "Caroline," plus the three major U.S. networks, CBS, NBC and ABC. The square was crowded with people, mostly tourists, who started arriving as early as 9 a.m. There were security forces everywhere.

Princess Caroline wore a simple, beautiful white embroidered organ-dress by Dior, of a classic shape — high-necked, long-sleeved and belted over a full, flowing skirt. Her face was framed by two round-

ed hair ornaments made of white silk flowers (by Alexander) that held her short veil.

She carried a bouquet of fresh orange blossoms. Philippe Junot wore morning coat and white boutonniere.

Walk Begins

As the couple began their walk up the narrow Rue Gaspari, leading to the Town Hall, people started applauding, and the parents made an appearance at the windows of the palace.

The cafes and curio shops, as well as the square, were decorated with French and Monegasque flags and many windows had pictures of the couple. People were lined all along the way to the Town Hall square, cheering and applauding. The princess dropped her bouquet on the altar of the Virgin at the Chapel of Mercy, then crossed the street to the Town Hall to sign the register, receive the congratulations from the mayor and the Monegasque population's presence of a chest of silverware. They returned by car to join their families and friends for lunch.

Instead of having the lunch at the palace, Princess Grace had arranged to have it on the square, in a



Caroline and Philippe on their religious wedding day.

wooded, umbrella-pine area that overlooks the sea.

The couple made an appearance at the balcony, waving to the crowds then went down and, with Princess Grace leading, walked over to the lunch area, while the or-

chestra played a medley of American musical tunes.

Everything went as scheduled for Princess Caroline's low-key wedding. The schools were closed but banks and offices were open as usual.

Ballet: Stuttgarters Stress Cranko Repertory in Paris

By David Stevens

PARIS, June 29 (IHT) — Unlike New York or London, Paris has seen almost nothing of the celebrated Stuttgarter Ballet, so it was no wonder that the seats and stairways of the Theatre de la Ville were packed as the company gave a panoramic view of its repertory — four programs encompassing 13 works during its two-week stand.

Perhaps for this reason there was much more emphasis here on the ballets of John Cranko — the company's founder and creative spirit from 1961 until his death in 1973 — than in London, where the troupe recently made its third visit in four years (IHT, June 7).

The six Cranko works in Paris were varied, including the relatively

early "Opus 1" (1965, to Webern's music); "Legende" (1972), a show-piece pas de deux for Marcia Hayde and Richard Cragun set to a Wieniawski violin showpiece, and two major works, "Brouillards," a string of vignettes to Debussy's piano preludes, and "Initials R.B.M.E.," Cranko's romantic celebration of friendship for his four leading dancers.

The Stuttgarters' way of getting the best from other choreographers was documented in Kenneth MacMillan's "Song of the Earth" and "Requiem," as well as in "Voluntaries" of Glen Tetley, who briefly succeeded Cranko. But Marcia Hayde, now artistic director as well as prima ballerina, is looking to the future and giving

some young choreographers among the company's dancers an opportunity — and boldly presented some of the results here.

Patrice Montagnon's "Death and the Maiden," set to Schubert's quartet, has a "Young Girl" (Lucia Montagnon), "a man like Schubert" (the poetic Egon Madsen), and another less profiled solo male, but the bulk of the dancing is carried by separate quartets of girls and boys. It was written squarely on the music, fluent and agreeable and a bit bland.

William Forsythe's "Galileo's Dream" is no less than an attempt to represent choreographically the conflict between the astronomer and his discovery, on one hand and the official truth of the church and

society on the other. The American choreographer set it to Penderick's spiky, tension-laden First Symphony, a challenging choice, but one that stretched his own inventiveness thin in the process.

The heart of the work is a ballet within a ballet in which a group of dancers representing Galileo's discovery disrupts the world of the pope, the Medici and their followers — the latter represented by a parody of figures from romantic ballet, a dubious analogy and not a particularly dramatic one. The pope (Carl Morrow) got the dancing plum, a convulsive solo that must have been the balletic equivalent of an excommunication threat, while Reid Anderson did his dignified, balletic and graceful dancing. Key hunting is available with the famous local hunt.

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Oil States Seeking 5% Rise in '79

Nigeria, Indonesia, Saudi Cite Figure

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP-DJ) — Nigeria's oil minister has called for a price increase of "at least 5 percent" next year by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

In Jakarta, Indonesia announced that it also would support a 5 percent increase. Energy and Mining Minister Dr. Subroto said Indonesia would be happy if oil prices were increased by that amount.

In an interview, the Nigerian official, Col. Mohammed Buhari, said OPEC must have a price increase of at least that much to offset the impact of inflation and the weakened dollar, used in payment.

The 5-percent figure, which translates to about 63 cents a barrel based on the current benchmark price, also has been mentioned by some others in OPEC, including Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, considered to be the leading pricing "moderate" in the group. The benchmark price for Saudi Arabia's light-crude oil has been frozen at \$12.70 a barrel since mid-1977.

This suggests that the 13 OPEC members are nearing the conclusion that a price increase for 1979 will be enacted at the December meeting but that it will be a modest one.

Oil Surplus

Mr. Buhari, federal petroleum commissioner as well as chairman of Nigerian National Petroleum Corp., is Nigeria's chief representative to OPEC. Nigeria, in turn, is a leading U.S. supplier of crude oil, along with Venezuela and Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Buhari confirmed that Nigeria, which has been considered to be a pricing "hawk" by OPEC observers, agreed with others at last week's Geneva meeting of oil ministers that the exporting group could not raise prices in the second half because of the current world oil surplus. "If we increased the price (at this time), there would be less demand and then more of a glut," he said.

At the meeting, however, the ministers decided that a committee of economic experts would meet soon to assess the impact of the weaker dollar on OPEC's purchasing power. Based on that group's findings, OPEC could hold a special meeting and raise oil prices before the next regular biannual meeting in December.

At the Geneva meeting, Mr. Buhari had maintained that oil prices could be increased at this time only if OPEC made further production cutbacks. In the interview, he said these production reductions should be on a regional basis.

Mr. Buhari did not comment on the alleged discounting of official prices. A key grade of Nigerian crude oil, for example, has been officially reduced in price since earlier this year to \$14.12 a barrel from \$14.32. Industry sources claim there have been further, unofficial discounts ranging up to 17 cents a barrel. But he did say the official reductions have helped bring about an apparent turnaround in Nigeria's oil output, which has been as high as two million barrels a day. Output fell to slightly below 1.6 million barrels a day in March but currently is nearing 1.8 million barrels a day.

Mexico Output to Rise

CALGARY, June 29 (Reuters) — Mexico plans to double its present oil production of 1.2 MBD by 1982, Jose Santiago, an official of the state-owned oil concern Pemex, said today.

Exports are planned to rise to more than one MBD from the present 200,000 barrels a day while natural gas production is slated for a five-fold increase over the next four years to more than 2 million cubic feet a year.

U.K. Revises Upward Capital Investment

LONDON, June 29 (AP-DJ) — Total fixed capital spending in Britain was revised upwards by \$8 million for the first quarter to a seasonally adjusted \$1,031 billion, at 1970 prices, the industry Department said today.

Manufacturing investment was revised upwards by \$2 million to \$446 million and spending by the distributive and service sectors was revised upwards by \$4 million to \$548 million. Shipping investment was raised \$2 million to \$38 million.

Carter Oil Fees Seen Having Minor Effect

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, June 29 (NYT) — An import fee on crude oil, now being considered by President Carter, as a means of reducing imports, would barely slow the inflow of foreign petroleum, according to a congressional study.

A report by the Congressional Budget Office, a copy of which has been made available to The New York Times, argues that such fees would cut imports by only 3.5 percent by 1985. The United States is currently importing about 43 percent of its oil needs, and this is predicted to rise to 50 percent in the mid-1980s.

"The imposition of a crude-oil import fee would have no more than a minor effect on the U.S. balance of payments, especially if fee revenues are rebated to the public," the report said. It would save only \$3 billion in 1985.

Import fees would increase the price of gasoline to the consumer by 5 cents a gallon, the report said, and would increase the nation's inflation by 0.5 percent from this year through 1980.

The report also asserted that "unemployment would rise by about 350,000 to 400,000, although this increase could be eliminated by rebating import fee revenues." Unemployment is currently slightly less than six million, so that 400,000 would be a 6.7-percent increase.

The analysis assumed an import fee of \$1 a barrel in 1978, \$3 in 1979, and \$5 in 1980 and thereafter. The office is a respected official non-partisan arm of Congress, whose duty is to advise Congress as the Office of Management and Budget advises the executive branch.

Quotas More Effective

The administration has reportedly also considered imposing quotas on imports of crude oil, but seems to have pursued that idea less actively than the import fee. The congressional study said quotas would be more effective than fees in reducing oil imports but would be more difficult to administer and more costly.

A quota intended to cut imports 3 percent in 1985 would raise the average price of refined products, such as gasoline, by 4.5 cents a gallon. A quota designed to cut imports 5 percent would raise such prices 8 cents a gallon, while a quota to reduce imports 8.5 percent would raise prices 14.5 cents a gallon.

The report appeared to give mild support to the president's proposed crude oil equalization tax, known as COET.

"None of these three policies — fees, quotas, or COET — are inherently better at conserving oil. The different levels of energy savings attributed to each are a product of the energy prices that would be attained under each policy," the report said.

"Yet COET can be seen as preferable to both fees and quotas in that it eliminates much of the bureaucratic effects of the entitlement program," the report said. That is a complicated device under which refiners of more expensive imported crude oil are reimbursed by refiners of less expensive domestic oil so that their raw material cost are about the same.

The Senate voted Tuesday to forbid the president from imposing oil-import fees. The provision, which was an amendment to an appropriations bill, has not been voted by the House. Whether it will

survive a conference of the two houses is unclear.

Mr. Carter and Energy Secretary James Schlesinger have warned that import fees may be imposed if the Congress does not approve the crude-oil equalization tax proposed by the president in his national energy plan. That tax, intended to raise domestic oil prices and to slow imports, is given little chance of passage this year by many members of Congress and their staff aides. They cite the shortage of time and what they perceive as a national tax revolt as reasons.

Profits Up 13.7%, Says Matsushita

TOKYO, June 29 (AP-DJ) — Matsushita Electric Industrial's net profit rose 13.7 percent to a record 26.35 billion yen (about \$128 million) for the first-half ended May 20 from 23.18 billion yen a year earlier, the company reported today.

Sales were a record 751.6 billion yen, up 7.3 percent from 700.3 billion yen.

The company forecast net for the year ending Nov. 20 at \$4 billion yen, up 11 percent from the previous fiscal year, on sales of 1.55 trillion yen, up from 1.43 trillion yen.

Toyo Kogyo

TOKYO, June 29 (Reuters) — Toyo Kogyo's April 30 first-half net rose 23.4 percent to 3.36 billion yen from 2.68 billion yen the previous year on sales of 323.67 billion yen compared with 305.5 billion yen, the company reported today.

It said it expects profit before tax and special items in the Nov. 30 year to rise sharply to about 14.1 billion yen from 8.2 billion or 68.0 billion yen in sales compared with 62.8 billion yen last year. The rise will be due to production streamlining, lower interest burden and an increase in domestic vehicles sales, the company added.

In other reports:

• Kanebo Ltd. reported a loss of 2.68 billion yen in the fiscal year ended April 30 compared with a loss of 907 million yen the previous year.

Sales fell to 360.2 billion yen from 431.97 billion yen.

• Shiseido reported net profit rose 3.3 percent to 4.71 billion yen in the first half ended May 31 from 4.56 billion yen a year earlier as sales rose to 131.88 billion yen from 122.92 billion.

Henkel Net Off

DUESSELDORF, June 29 (AP-DJ) — Henkel's consolidated profits fell 25.4 percent last year to 56 million Deutsche marks from 75 million DM in 1976, while turnover rose 3.3 percent to 3.75 billion DM, the company reported today.

Parent company profit fell to 66 million DM from 94.7 million DM on a rise in turnover to 2.98 billion DM from 2.89 billion DM.

World group sales of the private company with interests in chemicals, detergents and adhesives rose 5.1 percent to 6.02 billion DM from 5.73 billion DM.

U.S. Issues Bonds With 8½% Rate

\$1.75 Billion Issue

A Long-Term Record

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, June 29 (NYT) — The government yesterday sold \$1.75 billion in 15-year bonds that will carry an interest rate of 8½ percent, the highest coupon the Treasury has ever put on a long-term bond issue in the 188 years it has been in existence.

Treasury bonds have often yielded more in the secondary market, and shorter-term government securities have also yielded more. The Treasury in 1974 sold three-month bills at a peak rate of 9.908 percent, and it also sold six-year 9-percent notes that year. Until now, however, the peak rate for long-term Treasury bonds has been 8½ percent, the coupon set on an issue of 25-year bonds sold in 1974.

In its financing yesterday, the Treasury reported that the average yield in its auction came to 8.63 percent, a rate somewhat lower than the 8.65-to-8.70 percent range that securities dealers had been predicting. The Treasury accepted bids ranging in yield only from 8.62 to 8.63 percent, and it accepted 93 percent of the bids made at the higher rate.

Despite its record-high coupon, bond dealers were concerned that the new issue might not yield enough to attract institutional investors. In the two previous sales of 15-year bonds, dealers bid strongly enough to lower interest rates sufficiently to cause many investors to change their minds and not buy the securities.

Credit Squeeze Eased Slightly By Bundesbank

FRANKFURT, June 29 (AP-DJ) — In a move aimed at modestly easing domestic liquidity, the Bundesbank today boosted by 3 billion Deutsche marks the amount of funds banks can obtain from the central bank at the discount rate for trade bills.

That means 3 billion DM more in trade bills can now be funded at 3 percent, instead of at the 3.5-percent Lombard rate which otherwise would be used.

The head of one commercial bank's money market division said that the cloud of pessimism that has hung over the market in recent weeks is now being lifted, due to both the Bundesbank's measure and because of yesterday's news that the West German cost-of-living index only rose 2.5 percent on a yearly basis during May.

Today's liquidity-easing measure follows the Bundesbank's 7-percent cut in the minimum reserve requirement on domestic and external liabilities, which was effective June 1. That measure freed 4.5 billion DM to flow into the banking sector. But Bundesbank president Otmar Emminger said that the cut in the minimum reserve requirement "in no way" had been enough to absorb the volume of increased demand on special refinancing facilities.

A spokesman for the Federal Association of West German Banks said today's credit policy decision would not directly ease liquidity on the capital market, but would certainly increase confidence in the bond market.

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Avoid U.S. Safety, Pollution Rules, Costs 'Dirty' Industries Export Plant

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, June 29 (WP) — Many hazardous and polluting U.S. industries are "exporting" manufacturing operations to Third World countries to avoid the high costs of worker and environmental protection standards in the United States and other industrialized nations, according to a study released yesterday.

The five-year study by Barry Castleman, a Washington-based chemical engineer, whose research has been financed by environmental groups, organized labor and Congress' Office of Technology Assessment, was released by Rep. David Obey, D-Wis. He described it as "probably the first major examination of the export of hazardous industries" and said it pointed to a "potentially serious and growing problem with which neither American nor international agencies are prepared to deal."

The study finds that the "flight from regulation" is either in progress or just around the corner in industries including asbestos products, arsenic, zinc, mercury, benzidine dyes and pesticides.

In many industrialized countries, these sectors have been required to install expensive equipment to reduce pollutants and protect workers from toxic elements, some of which have been found to cause cancer. Rather than pay the cost, the industries have moved to less-developed nations where such rules are minimal and "poverty and ignorance make communities quite vulnerable to the exploitation implicit in hazardous export," the study says.

Mr. Castleman said Mexican law calls for protective equipment and the posting of hazard warnings, but imposes fines of no more than \$90 for violations compared with maximum U.S. fines of \$10,000.

In an interview, Mr. Castleman said the United States could help control "hazardous exports" by revoking tax credits, fines of \$10,000.

and Chemical jumped 6½ to 70½, the Internal Revenue Service ruled favorably on the proposed acquisition of National by Unilever's U.S. unit, National Bidders will vote Aug. 15 on the plan which would pay them \$73.50 a share.

Colonial Stores spurred 4½ to 28½ after Cavenham Ltd.'s Grand Union unit offered to buy Colonial for \$30 a share.

National Airlines was most active and lost ¼ to 17½. Turnover

included block trades of 75,000, 55,000 and 96,000.

Tropicana Products lost 1½ to 45 before a trading halt and Beatrice Foods added ¾ to 25½ after Beatrice said the Federal Trade Commission will challenge its planned acquisition of Tropicana.

Ingersoll-Rand, forecasting record second-quarter and first-half earnings, gained 1¼ to 55½. Penn Central Transportation eased ½ to 2½ after trustees of the bankrupt company asked a federal court to authorize completion of its plan of reorganization.

In Chicago, wheat and corn finished mixed, oats fractionally lower and soybeans irregularly higher on the Board of Trade.

Wheat was off ¼ to 1¼ cent; corn off 1¼ to 1½ cents off ½ to 3 cents.

A lack of fresh news and anticipation over tomorrow's release of the planted acreage report kept trading within a tight range.

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NYSE Gains Slightly in Light Trade

NEW YORK, June 29 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices made minor gains in dull, pre-holiday trading today.

Analysts said the market's weak upward bias may have come from some short-covering and last-minute portfolio adjustments.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported that the narrow M-1 money supply fell \$1.9 billion in the latest reporting week while M-2 fell \$1.2 billion.

However, the M-1 total for the previous week was adjusted upward by \$1.4 billion to reflect revisions since the May 10 reporting week for errors in the processing of certain cash-item adjustments.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 1.73 to 821.64 while advances led declines by about 811 to 596. Volume eased to 21.66 million shares from 23.26 million yesterday.

Prices to the American Stock Exchange rose in slow trading with the index up 0.61 to 145.69 and the average price per share up six cents.

On the NYSE, National Starch and Chemical jumped 6½ to 70½, the Internal Revenue Service ruled favorably on the proposed acquisition of National by Unilever's U.S. unit, National Bidders will vote Aug. 15 on the plan which would pay them \$73.50 a share.

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Miller Sees 4% Growth In 1st Half

Consumer Spending To Support Growth

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP-DJ) — U.S. real annual growth for the gross national product in the first half of 1978 will likely average about 4 percent, showing that the "underlying momentum of the expansion appears to have been well-maintained," Federal Reserve Board chairman William Miller said today.

He told the Joint Economic Committee that growth prospects remain favorable and that consumer outlays and business spending "should provide support for further expansion of activities."

He said surveys indicate that consumer confidence remains generally high, although there has been some recent moderation. He had favorable reports for business outlays for both inventories and fixed-capital goods. He said the U.S. foreign-trade position should also lend moderate support to the economic expansion but added that demand for imports, including oil, is likely to remain quite high.

Separately, Fed Board member Henry Wallich has formulated a 8-point plan of his own for controlling U.S. inflation.

The plan is different from Mr. Miller's eight points for a "model economy."

He calls for:

• Slowing down the economy to annual growth of 3½ to 4½ percent; Mr. Miller does not call for a specific target.

• Reducing the administration's proposed fiscal-1979 tax cut to \$10 billion from the \$15 billion it has indicated it will accept.

• Working to reduce the budget deficit for fiscal 1980 to less than \$40 billion, a target that agrees with Mr. Miller's.

• Trimming monetary growth to "levels commensurate with the real growth rate of the economy."

• Promoting competition and productivity through changes in the antitrust and tax laws.

• Maintaining "as strong a dollar internationally as our balance of payments will permit."

• Providing tax incentives to hold down wages, a favorite topic of Mr. Wallich.



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Geographically, too, we work mainly in areas where we have something special to offer. This includes the U.S.A. (our U.S. affiliate, Republic National Bank of New York, is now one of America's 60 largest banks). It also includes a number of

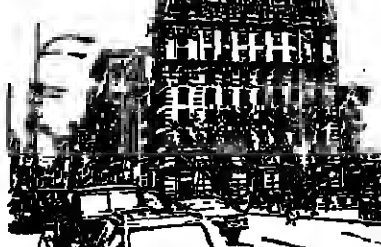
countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly.

What's more, we keep our back-office systems running abreast of our business. You don't notice this directly, but it shows up in quicker decisions and fewer errors.

Serving our clients well has helped us grow uncommonly fast. Today, we're big enough to provide most of the sophisticated facilities of the international banking giants — but lean enough not to keep you waiting for decisions.

As part of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group (\$4.2 billion in assets; \$433.4 million in capital and loan funds employed, as of December 31, 1977), we're ready to serve you in most of the world's financial centers.

Key Group offices: Geneva, London, Paris, New York (Republic National Bank of New York). Other offices in Beirut, Bogor, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chiasso, Frankfurt, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Tokyo.



Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, head office of Republic National Bank of New York, U.S. subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. The 52nd largest bank in the United States, ranked by order of deposits, Republic is one of America's fastest-growing financial institutions.

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12 Month Stock						12 Month Stock						12 Month Stock					
High	Low	Div.	in \$	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Div.	in \$	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Div.	in \$	Yld.	P/E

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BANK of AMERICA

Year	Percentage of Population Aged 65 and Over
1950	7.0
1960	8.5
1970	10.0
1980	11.5

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1001-1005.

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JUNE 29, 1978

هكذا من الأصل

12 Month Stock					12 Month Stock					12 Month Stock					12 Month Stock				
High	Low	Div.	In % Ytd.	P/E 100x	High	Low	Div.	In % Ytd.	P/E 100x	High	Low	Div.	In % Ytd.	P/E 100x	High	Low	Div.	In % Ytd.	P/E 100x
103	90	PaPl	PR52.0	9.5	280	99.4	90	1094	+ 1/2	38	274	ReInel	1.50	42.10	38	344	259	244	W
103	90	PaPl	PR52.0	9.5	280	99.4	90	1094	+ 1/2	38	274	ReInel	1.50	42.10	38	344	259	244	W
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103	90	PaPl	PR52.0	9.5	280	99.4	90	1094											

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3375 C Holiday	57%	7%	7%	+	+
150 Con Bids	390	390			
15900 Con Oiltrap	51%	14%	14%	-	W
1662 Con Gas	617%	17%	17%		
300 Conrail Ind	70%	7%	7%		
24601 Con Fordy	370	360	365	-	10
300 Conwest	55%	5%	5%	-	W
4500 Conrail	390	390	-		
2340 Crush Intl	51%	14%	14%	-	W
1280 Cyprus	57%	7%	7%	-	W
7500 Con Dev	8%	8%	-		
400 Daan A	7%	7%	7%		
1225 Denison	571%	71%	71%	-	W
300 Dicks	5%	5%	5%	-	W
3003 Delfano A	325%	25%	25%		
740 Con	16%	16%	-		
55 Du Pont	514%	14%	14%	-	W
4950 Dylex L A	612%	13	12		
15000 Eudora	4%	4%	-		

	Open	Close	H.L.
London	184.60	184.30	-1.45
Zurich	184.875	184.675	-0.25
Paris (11.5 knil)	186.64	186.84	+0.9

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Closing Prices June 29, 1978			
Quotations in Canadian Funds Quotations in cents unless marked s. Selected Stocks			
500Asbestos	High	Low	Chg.
500Bnk Mgmt	54 1/2	44 1/2	-
1200Bnk Mgmt	22 1/2	22 1/2	-
1100Comm Bus	44	44	-
200Con Can	51	11	+ 1/2
100Cdn Ind	53 1/2	25 1/2	-
200Con S&M	52 1/2	27 1/2	-
500Dom Bldg	24 1/2	24 1/2	-
100Dom Tel	51 1/2	11	-
2200FCA Int'l	281	277	-
100Inco	32 1/2	32 1/2	-
1000Kellison A	8 1/2	18 1/2	-
100Kellison B	51 1/2	16 1/2	-
100Kellison C	70 1/2	16 1/2	-
200Pric Co	51 1/2	14	-
100Royal Bk	32 1/2	32 1/2	-
100Tru A	51 1/2	19 1/2	-
100Zellers	8 1/2	8 1/2	-

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INTERNATIONAL TENDERS N° 35-78 ORSN

The furnishing of hydro-mechanical equipment for the Dikhila dam on Wadi.

• Downstream water equipment of the gallery.

Tender files may be withdrawn of the headquarters of the Office for the

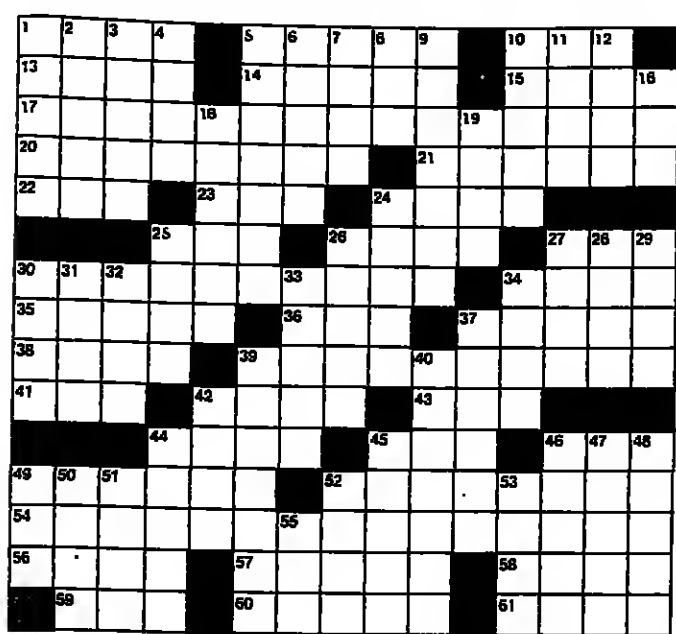
M.V.A., Santa-Maria region.

Journal of Management Studies, 39(6), 708-724.

هكذا من الرأى

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Mulesky



- ACROSS**
- Relative of "Bravo!"
 - Wide
 - Blue dye
 - California oak tree
 - "Oompah" instrument
 - Big event in June
 - Space of time
 - Place for a skeleton
 - Venus or Minerva
 - Slippery one
 - Green pastures
 - Faux
 - Tear
 - Quondam category on 39 Across
 - Picket
 - Off-white
 - Sup
 - Old Nick
 - Tattersall
 - Teacher-to-parent evaluation
 - Pismire
 - They started with Stengel
 - Homophone for air
 - Mary Campbell, for one
- DOWN**
- Sound, as an excuse
 - Shallow
 - View
 - Der
 - Most courageous
 - Like some flushes
 - Coin for Zeno
 - Landon
 - Lineage
 - Dumas duelist
 - Pairs
 - Woodward
 - Word on a Roman stop sign
 - Like Poe's "midnight"
- PEANUTS**
- Armor— (protected)
 - Slow, on a score
 - Sailor's left
 - Gathers
 - Information
 - Alliform
 - Incline
 - Prima donna
 - Like two, four or six
 - Mail
 - Athletic contests
 - Gait
 - Bering or Hudson
 - Acapulco and Cannes
 - Printing that includes new material
 - Concocted
 - Dud; flop
 - Eve had three in a drama
 - Greek marketplace
 - Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov
 - Upbeats, in music
 - Attention-getting sound
 - Pitch
 - Girlfriend, in Paris
 - Thoreau or Thoreau
 - Penpoints
 - Flight formation

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	19	66	clear	MADRID	22	72	overcast
AMSTERDAM	15	59	rain	MIAMI	30	86	cloudy
ANKARA	24	75	cloudy	MILAN	23	73	clear
ATHENS	24	75	clear	MONTREAL	23	73	cloudy
BEIRUT	24	75	N.A.	MOSCOW	21	70	cloudy
BERGAMO	15	59	overcast	MUNICH	19	66	overcast
BERLIN	19	66	overcast	NEW YORK	31	87	sunny
BRUSSELS	16	61	rain	NICE	21	70	clear
BUDAPEST	19	66	overcast	OSLO	14	57	rain
BUEENOS AIRES	21	70	cloudy	PARIS	18	64	overcast
CASABLANCA	21	70	cloudy	PRAGUE	12	54	cloudy
COPENHAGEN	19	66	cloudy	ROME	23	73	clear
COSTA DEL SOL	19	66	overcast	SOFIA	11	52	overcast
DUBLIN	19	66	showers	STOCKHOLM	14	57	overcast
EDINBURGH	15	59	overcast	TEHRAN	27	80	clear
FLORENCE	22	72	cloudy	TEL AVIV	23	73	clear
FRANKFURT	19	66	rain	TUNIS	22	72	clear
GENEVA	20	68	clear	VIENNA	18	64	overcast
HELSINKI	21	70	cloudy	WARSAW	14	57	rain
ISTANBUL	22	72	cloudy	WASHINGTON	30	86	clear
LAS PALMAS	21	70	cloudy	ZURICH	14	57	cloudy
LISBON	22	72	cloudy				
LONDON	19	66	rain				
LOS ANGELES	17	63	cloudy				

(Yesterday's) readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

(Yesterdays' readings: U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

PEANUTS



B.C.



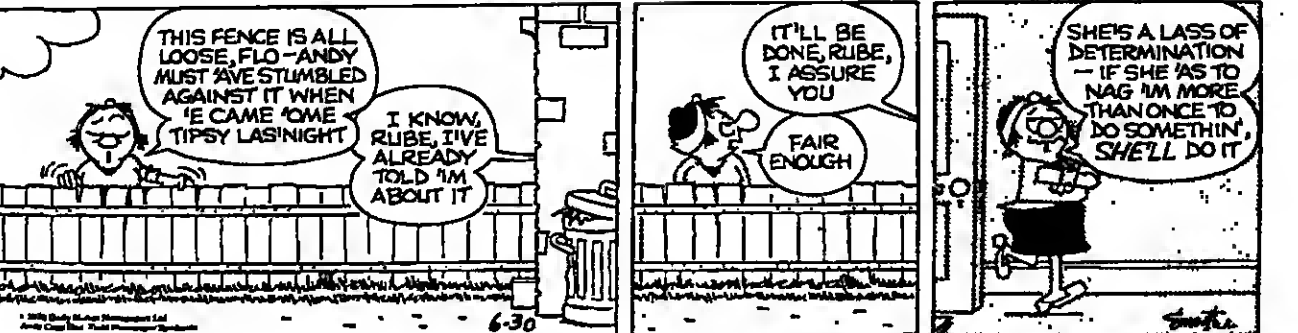
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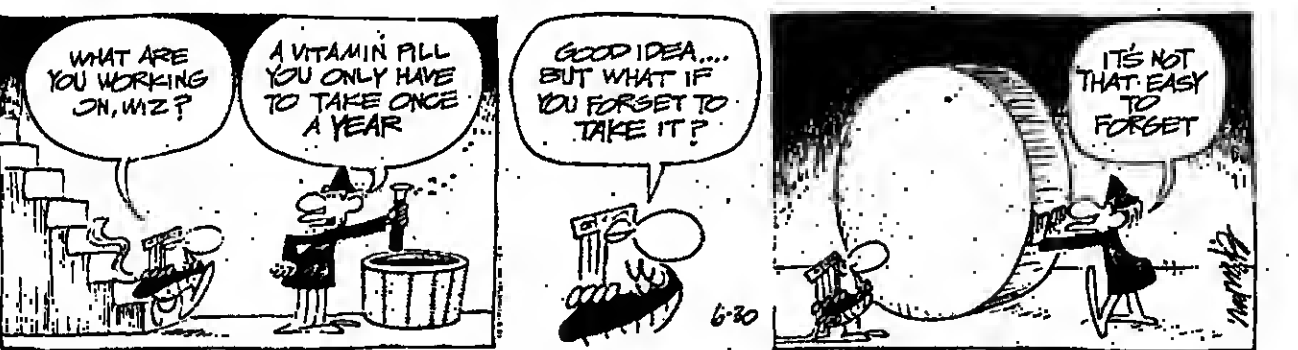
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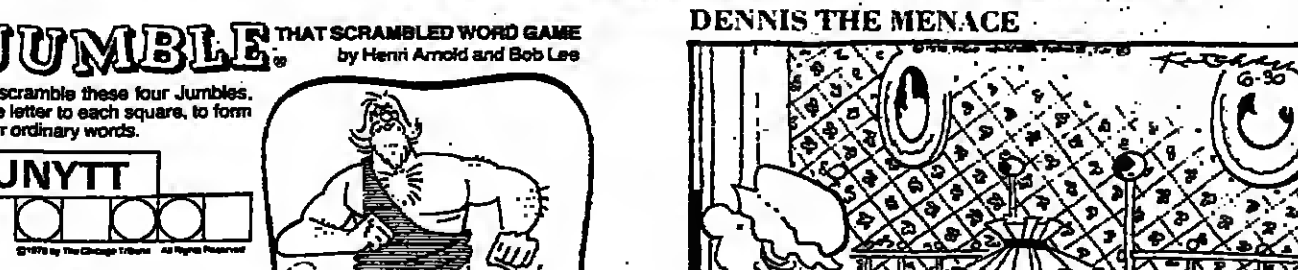
REX



RIP



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DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

BIKO

By Donald Woods, Puddington Press. Illustrated. 288 pp. \$14.95

Reviewed by Joseph Lelyveld

EVEN to his own black countrymen, Stephen Biko was better known in martyrdom than in life. His death, several months before his 31st birthday, ended a brief political career, half of which had been spent under a "banning" order that made it a crime for him to deliver a speech, be quoted in print anywhere in South Africa, or sit in a room with more than one person. Despite this—and the general prohibitions on black politics in South Africa—this young black man could still be seen as a threat to the inviolability of the white state. By now, the inhumanity of the members of the security police who left him naked, shackled and comatose on the floor of a prison cell requires little amplification. What's less obvious is the tribute to him as a leader of his people that was implicit in their loss of control, their surrender to fear.

Surely they meant to break him, not kill him. Having banned Stephen Biko and held him incommunicado, they could hardly have intended to give his name the international currency it achieved as a result of his death. But white South Africa is willing to pay a price for the belief or illusion that the rule of law still limits the power of a security police empowered to hold its prisoners indefinitely and without charge.

It may be a police state for those who don't play politics according to apartheid's peculiar code, but what other police state would allow the kind of self-exposure that South Africa endured at the time of the Biko inquest? It's not really remarkable that the dead man's interrogators went unpunished. What's remarkable is that in the course of that travesty, they faced devastating cross-examination in open court.

To this quirk or throwback in the South African system we owe Donald Woods' "Biko," a hurriedly put together tribute and protest by a liberal white South African editor who—being banned himself, had to flee the country to get it published. The chilling record of the inquest takes up nearly one-third of Woods' book, which is less a book in any literary sense than an annotated source book on Biko's life and death. The death may have been what caught and momentarily held the world's attention, but the discovery to be made in these pages is that the real and lasting importance of Biko was in his life.

The meaning of that life can be simply put: Biko was a free black man in South Africa. Apartheid, if it had worked as its architects had hoped and intended, would have made such a figure impossible in his generation. Having suppressed all black political movements and locked up their leaders, the white authorities calculated that they had won the time they needed to channel black aspirations to the tribal "homelands." But Biko, growing up in the taut and eerie stillness of that period somehow liberated himself, salvaging something beyond outrage—a sense of history and a tenacious political stance. Infamously for the authorities, his very existence was proof that real black

politics could not be permanently circumscribed. It seems he caught on only gradually. Biko first gained notice as a student leader under the banner of "black consciousness," urging black students to invest no hope in liberal whites. Liberals were well-meaning enough but they had, he remarked once, "this problem you know, of superiority." Biko had read his Franz Fanon, studied his country and concluded that blacks had to discover their humanity on their own.

The separatism he preached must have seemed at first to the authorities to be a window on the fulfillment of apartheid theory. But then the security police realized that Biko was talking about black rule over the whole of the white patrimony, talking about it not as a dream but as an inevitability for his own generation. "Eventually," he said, with a confidence and aplomb that were more threatening than defiance, "any white society in this country is going to have to accommodate black thinking. We are mere agents in that history."

Woods' treatment of his black friend amounts to a panegyric. If Biko ever had doubts, divided feelings, fear or anguish, we don't learn of it here. The devotion with which the portrait is drawn reflects immense credit on Woods but little light on his subject. Yet it is a valuable book because Woods was wise enough to put Biko's major statement into the record he was assembling. The most telling of these happens to be a 43-page excerpt from testimony in a treason trial the year before he died. The wit, scope and mental vigor he manifested on the witness stand—the only place in his country, after all, where he was then entitled to speak for the record—make credible the claim that Woods asserts for Biko as "the personification of an immense new force at the forefront of black politics in South Africa."

Biko's voice, as it is heard in these pages, carried a message of hope not only for blacks but also for whites. Individuals would suffer along the way, he warned, but history was driving toward "an attainment of a situation where whites have to listen." This belief was finally put to the cruellest possible test. The agents of the state weren't ready to listen, really listen, to a black man who had the audacity to liberate himself, or to tolerate a faith even more sincere than their own. Stephen Biko died but strangely, even the circumstances of his death—it's the hope that survives.

Joseph Lelyveld is on the staff of The New York Times.

China to Exhibit At Stamp Fair

ROME, June 29 (UPI)—China is to take part in an Italian philatelic exhibition after boycotting the international stamp market for more than a decade, a philatelic organizer said today.

The public relations adviser to the Riccione International Stamp Fair, Alexander Kirov, said that Peking would have a stand at the fair Aug. 26-28, or those of the Soviet Union, the Vatican and the United Nations.

He said the fair, at which 36 nations will have displays, "shows that philately, an assumedly apolitical hobby, can be a symbol of peaceful encounters between people."

More than 10 years ago during the Cultural Revolution in China, Peking broke off membership of its post office with any philatelic organization, including the Red Guards, said that "amp collections were an expression of the bourgeoisie and, as such, counter-revolutionary."

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The auction shown is a type that is likely to be seen more and more extensively in the top levels of competition. It is not only the average player but also the other experts. It can be deciphered as follows:

One club was strong and artificial. One no-trump in response showed four or four and a half "modified controls," counting an ace as two, a king as one and a queen as a half. South's next three bids were all relays, minimum auctions asking North to describe his hand further. By bidding club, jumping in hearts and then making a minimum bid, North indicated a 1-5-1-6 distribution.

From South's angle, it was virtually certain that his partner held the two missing aces, perhaps with a queen on the side. The possibility that North held one ace together with the K-Q of clubs and the heart queen was ruled out by his original pass.

Six spades seemed a reasonable bet, and South selected that contract. He expected to have to drop the spade jack, roughly a 50-50 chance, but that card turned up helpfully in the dummy.

An opening trump lead prevented South from ruffing a diamond, which would have been the easiest road to 12 tricks. As it happens, he could have made all 13 tricks by relying on a three-three heart split.

NORTH			
♠	7	♠	A8865
♥	Q	♥	A107543
♦	Q742	♦	AKQ
♣	Q73	♣	AKQ
♠	Q73	♠	AKQ
♥	Q73	♥	AKQ
♦	Q73	♦	AKQ
♣	Q73	♣	AKQ
SOUTH			
♠	AKQ85	♠	AKQ85
♥	Q43	♥	Q43
♦	Q43	♦	Q43
♣	Q43	♣	Q43

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